Fight on to the Last,
Drive the Blood Suckers
From the East!

Nippon Times

Fight, Defend and Win,
No Matter How Long
The War

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SOVIET LEADER UNINTERESTED IN NEW TALKS

Churchill Arrives in Washington To Take Part in Another Conversation

TO PATCH UP FAILURES

Beaverbrook Also in Party; First Discussion Centers Around Anti-Axis Strategy

Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union is showing no sign of making any move in regard to the anti-Axis conference due at Washington, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated May 11.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has arrived at Washington accompanied by leaders of the British army, navy and air force. Both the United Press and Reuter attach importance to the conference expected at the American capital and are saying that the second front problem will probably be discussed.

Especially in view of the fact that the European front first policy manifested at the Casablanca conference became the butt of bitter criticisms from Chungking and Australia, the United Press dispatch for Chungking consumption reports that the conference most likely will take up also the question of a Pacific counter-offensive.

Stalin Merely Watching

Meanwhile, Premier Stalin remains immobile and inscrutable. A Reuter dispatch says that it is not yet known whether Premier Stalin will participate in the Washington conference or not, or even whether he has been asked to attend. At any rate, he and Chiang Kai-shek will be informed of the proceedings of the conference as at Casablanca.

Stephen Early, private secretary to Roosevelt, announced Tuesday night that Churchill had arrived in Washington the same afternoon, welcomed by Roosevelt himself. Churchill is expected to stay at the White House as the President's guest. Churchill is accompanied by members of the military and naval expert committee.

A later report from Washington relayed from Buenos Aires said that Churchill was closeted with Roosevelt until late at night at the White House on the very day of his arrival and the British military leaders who came with Churchill at once entered into conference with Admiral William D. Leahy, strategic adviser to the President, and General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States army.

A Stockholm dispatch to Domei under the same date says that the correspondents of the Swedish papers in London had already reported that Churchill had departed from London with the Tunisian campaign coming to a close on the whole. A Washington dispatch subsequently received at Stockholm reports that Churchill arrived in Washington Tuesday afternoon and is expected to discuss the strategic plans for the future with Roosevelt and other war leaders of the United States.

Action in 9 Months

It is recalled that at the Casablanca conference the anti-Axis nations decided to carry out a counter-offensive on Europe within nine months after the conference. The British Government in reporting on the proceedings of the conference in Parliament stated that the representatives of the anti-Axis nations would again meet before the nine-month period terminated to discuss future moves. Consequently the Washington conference now to be held is expected to be concerned with the following question:

(1) Strategy for the future:

(2) Mediation in the Soviet-Polish dispute.

(3) A meeting with Premier Stalin.

The Anglo-American propaganda machinery has gone into action to spread exaggerated accounts of the Tunisian campaign results. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in a press conference Tuesday declared: "The German air force is carrying out terrific bombing of anti-Axis shipping but it will not be able to prevent the anti-Axis forces from using the Mediterranean."

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Wilson, commander of the British garrison in West Asia, the various British commanders, ambassadors and ministers accredited to West Asiatic countries and governors of Malta and other British territories opened a conference at Cairo on May 10, which is regarded as run-

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News Behind the News

Circus Stunts of Roosevelt and Churchill Will Again Amuse All Observers

By MASAO DODO

Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt are again closeting themselves behind the locked doors of the White House in their vain attempt to create an impression that they are still the prime movers of world events. A mental peep into their shady transactions suggests a series of strange antics on the part of the two men under cover of vaunted secrecy.

Two motives are ill concealed in the timing of Churchill's current visit with Roosevelt. Firstly, a man of Churchill's type can seldom resist a temptation to capitalize on any turn of events that adds to the theatrical effect to his conduct. Secondly, Churchill now finds an excellent opportunity for his attempt to discuss with Roosevelt the embarassing question of the Soviet-Polish rift over the German expose of the Katyn mass murder.

The need for a tete-a-tete between the two arch-schemers is always present. Only the fear of adverse effects on public opinion prevents the two men from getting together oftener. The glare of exaggerated propaganda over the Anglo-American gains in Africa has blinded the people of the United States to the fact that, other than the North African phase, the Anglo-American position has lately deteriorated so much that Churchill has been looking eagerly for an excuse to make another trip to Washington. Apparently, Churchill found the excuse in the alleged need for a personal talk with Roosevelt on "the next phase" of the war.

Churchill's arrival in Washington was timed also at the precise moment when the House of Representatives had just begun its debate on whether the Reciprocal Trade Agreements should be continued for another three years. The news of Churchill's visit was flashed in the House amidst the heated quarrel over the statement by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee that an unfavorable vote and partisan debate on the issue would only aid and comfort the enemies. How gravely the British view the situation was clearly reflected in an Australian radio broadcast, relayed here by neutral sources, which made no effort to conceal the fact that "the first day's debate was hot and outspoken."

America's labor unrest, too, is a cause for Churchill's grievous annoyance. He would do everything in his theatrical power to help turn the tide away from the present direction which has every promise of letting loose a nation-wide wave of wage disputes in all camps of organized labor in the United States.

On the international scene, the cloudburst of the Polish-Soviet fracas over the Katyn murder expose has not yet spent its force but points toward a widening of its scope.

All these combine to make the meeting of the two schemers gravitate more toward querulous exchanges of complaints than toward a plan for victory. Many more obstacles intervene between their present position and their hoped-for major turn in the war situation. Thus, "the next phase" of the war which they discuss is likely to be the designing of means whereby by hook or crook Churchill and Roosevelt intend to drag the dissenting elements of the American nation across the obstacles over which the dissenters do not want to hurdle.

Already, in the United States, there are rumblings that presage a wide split of public opinion over the basic war policy. Gradually, a consensus is being built up among the so-called "hard-boiled" American pundits for a drastic revision of the Atlantic Charter. Columnist Raymond Clapper, for instance, is reported by neutral sources to have written: "The most important thing is the co-ordination of interests of the three Big Powers—Soviet Russia, the British Empire, and the United States. Otherwise, the world will return to anarchy." Arthur Krock of the New York Times is reported to be more specific in his contention. A neutral source quotes him as saying: "The Atlantic Charter must be modified because small nations' interests should not disturb the necessary measures for keeping world peace; namely, small nations' national aspirations should not infringe on the Russian claim for security nor interfere with the British colonial policy and interests."

Winston Churchill must be chuckling behind the smoke screen of his cigar puffs over these rumblings in the United States. What Clapper and Krock propose are incomparably closer to his heart than the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter or the repeated admission by Sumner Welles of the Anglo-American guilt for the sordid international relationship after the last World War. Churchill's only regret, however, is the ban on his open endorsement of the Clapper-Krock contention. He has too many whimpering sisters within his anti-Axis household to risk an invitation to their general bawling out. It is only under heavily guarded secrecy that Churchill can voice his approval of the "new realism" in the United States. And his meeting with Roosevelt at this time behind the closed doors of the White House will be frequently interspersed with the chuckles of the two protagonists over the ironic turn of public opinion, although their chuckles are destined soon to turn into chagrin and then into despair just like many of their short-lived elations of the past.

In the meantime, the printed news in the United States regarding the progress of the Roosevelt-Churchill conversation will be heavily sugar-coated with the seeming altruism of the Anglo-American guardianship over what countries there are left outside the Axis world. All the expressions of gratitude by Churchill for the American contribution to the anti-Axis gains in North Africa will be marked with profuse cordiality. But the two men will shun all limelight when it comes to the matter of their actual transactions. They may well do so. Their business at hand can hope to flourish only when conducted under the deep shade of secrecy for the fear of letting the cat of disunity out of their bag of propaganda tricks.

In more senses than one, Churchill and Roosevelt are two of the canniest politicians the the world has ever seen. The queer twist, however, is that they stumble into the cunning traps of their own setting. The Atlantic Charter is one of the most notable of these traps. It was designed to keep all the weak-kneed nations securely tied to the apron string of Anglo-American Dame Democracy. Now the Charter enjoins Churchill and Roosevelt to their continued encouragement of weaker nations to place their complaints before the world, while a substantial part of public opinion in the United States has begun to clamor for a franker statement of the Anglo-American war policy. Thus, unwittingly, Churchill and Roosevelt find themselves astride a split in the American national sentiment—one foot on the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the other on the predatory imperialism upon which the past Anglo-American domination of the world was based.

The yawning gap between the poles of this contradiction promises to widen as time goes on no matter what may hatch out of the White House conversations between Churchill and Roosevelt. In spite of all the grimness of the war serving as the backdrop, the circus stunts of the two men in their desperate attempt to balance themselves over the split foothold provide a first rate amusement to all observers.

CHINESE REDS FIND ACTIVITY COMING TO END

Once Popular Anti-Japanese Military Administration University Hit

DISORGANIZATION REVEALED

Communist Leaders Fail to Attain Aim in N. China With Bases Wiped Out

With the annihilation operations in the Taihang Mountain area, the state of affairs of the Communist institution, the anti-Japanese Military Administration University, has been brought to light.

The University, founded to develop leaders for the resistance against Japan, moved out to the front in 1938, but after unbearable hardships and an increasing demoralization in its personnel, was forced to move back again to Yenan, Shensi.

The details of the decline of the anti-Japanese institution brought to light recently were revealed in a Domei dispatch on Tuesday from the southern Shansi front. The report was as follows:

Red Activities Revealed

With the slogan "Young leaders to the front!," the Anti-Japanese Military Administration University, based on a decision made by its leaders, moved out of the Red capital, Yenan, in Shensi, in January 1938. Led by Vice-President Lo Sai-hsiang of the University, who at the present field battle is the political chief of the 18th army group, the faculty and students crossed the Yellow River and trekked to the Taihang sector, operation base of Liu Po-cheng, reaching there in 1940. The Anti-Japanese military Administration University's movement to the front had been regarded with interest as a page in the history of the Chinese Communists, and with the recent operations of annihilation in the Taihange area the state of affairs of that institution since that time have become known.

The University was founded in Yenan, the Chinese Red capital in Shensi Province, in 1936 originally as the Red Army University having as its aim the development of leaders of military administration. In the year following the Sian Incident the University was renamed the Anti-Japanese Military Administration University under the joint auspices of the Communists and Chiang Kai-shek.

In that year as 100 students were graduated as the first graduates of that school, the China Affair broke out. China's youthful intelligentsia, dreaming the nightmare of anti-Japanism swarmed to Sian and were sent out to the anti-Japanese front.

But everywhere they went they were subjected to the withering fire of Japanese Forces, and their hardships for the last two years have been continuous. The students of the University finally began to feel deeply that the slogan "Young leaders to the front!" was merely a Red dream.

In addition to this, the older leaders, former workers and farmers, natives of Kiangsi and Hunan, clashed continually with the intelligentsia, the students who had joined since the outbreak of the China Affairs. More than that, the Japanese clean-up operations against the Communists gave them no time for study.

Training Peasants Now

The young intelligentsia, and needless to say the girls, soon were unable to stand the bare surroundings having only yellow dust and more yellow dust. One by one, they dropped out and the University now is merely a training place for those of the lower classes, the peasants and the laborers.

Further, the movement to prevent officers and men from interfering with politics became entangled with

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CHOSEN, TAIWAN TO GET SYSTEM OF VOLUNTEERS

Imperial Navy to Have Special Service; Eiji Amau Makes Verbal Statement

CHANCE TO SERVE GIVEN

Both Districts Welcome Enforcement of Volunteering; Patriotism Running High

Simultaneously with the announcement of the establishment of the system of special volunteers for the Navy for Chosen and Taiwan, by the Board of Information at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday Eiji Amau, President of the Board, made the following verbal statement:

"Since the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair, the national consciousness of the people of Chosen and Taiwan has remarkably increased and an ardent wish to serve the State through military service has risen among them.

Patriotic Spirit High

"Especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, their patriotism has burned high prompted by deep national pride and national consciousness, as has been proved by many instances.

"The Government enforced the system of special volunteers for the Army for the people of Chosen in 1938 and applied the system also to Taiwan in 1942. The enforcement of this system has produced remarkable results in the respective areas.

"In March this year, the law pertaining to conscription was applied to the people of Chosen, in accordance to which actual conscription will begin next year.

"In view of such circumstances, it has been regarded high time that a system of Naval volunteers was established and it has been decided at the Cabinet meeting to make preparations for the enforcement of the new system."

Taiwan Hails Announcement

All Taiwan on Wednesday hailed the announcement of the establishment of the system of special Navy volunteers for the people of Taiwan and Chosen, reports Domei from Taihoku.

Following the performance of the Naval March, a joint statement regarding the new decision of the Government by the Government-General of Taiwan and the Takao Naval Defense Headquarters was broadcast throughout the Island at 10:30 a.m.

After the joint statement was made, a verbal statement by Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, was broadcast, followed by a radio message by Chu Saito, Vice-Governor-General of Taiwan, who spoke about the enforcement of the new Navy volunteer system.

For the last 49 years since Taiwan came under Japanese rule, it may be recalled in this connection, the insular administration has achieved remarkable results.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, the consciousness of the Taiwanese as subjects of Japan has conspicuously increased, and many people have offered valuable cooperation to the Imperial Forces in action on the Continent as laborers in the Army's service and also as agricultural volunteers.

With their mounting enthusiasm recognized by the authorities, a system of special volunteers for the Army was enforced in the Island in 1942. Patriotic volunteers who have already finished preliminary training are now looking forward to formally entering the barracks.

This year, as in 1942, many enthusiastic Taiwanese have submitted

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Japanese Engineer Develops New Method For Transmitting Facsimile Impressions

The sending of facsimile transmissions will be possible from September between Tokyo and Osaka, Nagoya, Keijo, and Hsinking. These black and white "telegraph postcards" are a development and simplification of the telephoto. The message to be sent will be written on a special type of paper and after it is received over the wire no developing operations, as in a photo, will be necessary.

The method was developed by Shigeyoshi Matsumae, chief of the engineering department of the Ministry of Communications, while he was still chief of the inspection department, and during the time its putting into service was being delayed various other experts made several improvements.

The machinery required to send the facsimile transmissions were made by the Nippon Electric Company, each set costing about 20,000 yen. Expecting numerous users of the new service, the Ministry of Communications will set up a system for the users and looks forward to the time when the new service will be as common as the telephone.

Over Mountain Horizons

The Imperial Forces fighting in the Taihang Mountains have to battle against geographical obstacles, and against thirst and heat with the approach of the hot season. The picture shows troopers and horses struggling up a steep slope.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

REICH UNINTERESTED IN PEACE PROPOSALS

Germany Only Interested in Achieving Victory—Is Prepared for Decisive Clash

No matter what the situation in Tunisia, the German Government is not interested in the peace proposal made by the Spanish leader General Francisco Franco, or in any other peace efforts, and all preparations have been completed for the coming decisive clash, German Government circles made it known on Tuesday, according to a Berlin May 11 report to Domei. The important question, they said, was how to bring about victory in the decisive clash and not how to avoid it through compromise or peace.

Concerning the peace proposal made by General Francisco Franco, government circles in Berlin revealed their views as follows:

(1) It may be natural for peace proposals to come from neutral sources, with more than three years and a half having already passed since the beginning of the war, but it is the determination of the German Government to drive forward with its allies to a victory without compromise, no matter what the situation on the Tunisian front. The German Government is completely uninterested in peace efforts.

Rejection Natural

(2) It is natural for American Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to have rejected Franco's proposal. At a time such as the present, the entire world is expecting a serious, decisive battle to begin, and when all preparations have been completed for such a battle, the question is not how to effect a peace and avoid a decisive battle but how to decide victory or defeat by a decisive battle. It is natural that that question is being regarded as more important.

(3) The people of Germany know that a decisive battle will not be an easy matter, but that too can be said for the people of the enemy camp. If the anti-Axis camp points braggingly to its increased production the German Government too can point out the fact that its munitions production has recently increased by several times.

(4) Further, speaking politically, in contrast to the situation in the anti-Axis camp, where things are disorderly, what with the Soviet-Polish clash and other matters, all preparations for the decisive battle have been completed by the Axis forces as a result of the conferences carried out by Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler with the representatives of Germany's allies.

Only Reichsfuehrer Hitler and those few near to him know what form the decisive battle will take and toward what direction it will be directed, but observers point out that in any case it will have a decisive effect on the world war. The people of Germany continue to lay expectations on the war to destroy commerce, and how great that expectation is can be understood from the fact that they are discussing directly the results attained by their submarines in April.

Arouses Indignation

LISBON.—An article in the News Chronicle on the considerable growth of anti-Semitism in England which ended in defense of the Jewish race has aroused the ire of a large number of readers, states a London report,

FOE'S THRUST FINDS HARD AXIS DEFENSE

Brave Resistance Seen in Maouin Peninsula; Subsequent Situation Interests Observers

Falling back on a corner of the Maouin peninsula, the Axis forces on the Tunisian front are putting up a brave resistance against the superior foe, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei. The considered opinion of observers with a good knowledge of things as they stand now is that the collapse of the resistance of the Axis forces is a matter of time. The question which is occupying most observers is what will be the aspect of the war situation to develop in Europe?

A report from London indicates that reports have been put in circulation there about some changes going to take place involving Turkey, Spain, and the Balkans.

These reports are linked to that about General Francisco Franco, President of Spain, having paid a visit to Spanish Morocco.

Of course there is no foundation for these reports, which are mostly wishful thinking on the part of the people in whom they originated.

Unusual significance is attached by observers to the report that high British officers and officials from various places gathered at Cairo on May 10 and had an important discussion.

Cairo Meeting

These observers are sure that this Cairo meeting foreshadowed the development of a new anti-Axis strategy. Reports from Cairo give details of the meeting. Included in the conference were General Maitland Wilson, commander of the British forces stationed in West Asia, Governor General Goate of Malta, General Parnel, commander of the British forces in Iran and Iraq, and ambassadors and ministers to various countries in West Asia.

The British Government is trying to create an impression that the Cairo conference was nothing more than one held as a matter of routine.

The men who were present at the meeting are enough for informed observers to satisfy themselves that the supplying of troops and new operations in the Mediterranean were among the matters that came up for discussion at the meeting.

It is quite conceivable that the first thing the anti-Axis forces will do when the Tunisia campaign is over is to save shipping.

In this connection a London report quotes British authorities as saying that it will be possible to save a fairly large amount of shipping if it is insured that anti-Axis transports will not be in danger in the Mediterranean.

Reinforcements Possible

The British figure that when the Tunisia campaign is at an end, the anti-Axis countries will be able to send large reinforcements to the forces quartered in West Asia and increase their aid with troops and materials to the Soviet Union.

The possibility is not excluded by observers that the termination of the Tunisia campaign will see the anti-Axis countries beginning to bring increased pressure to bear on Turkey to join the war on their side.

The anxious desire of America and Britain to advance into the Balkans through Turkish territory is talked of. Observers interested in West Asia wonder what America and Britain would do if the Soviet Union stood in their way in the Balkans, which it is bound to do in the light of the fact that it does not like countries

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NAVAL PLANES KEEP UP RAIDS IN S.W. PACIFIC

Bomb Military Facilities in Northern Australia and In New Guinea

CONVOY IS ATTACKED

Fear Mounting Among Aussie Officials and People; Hughes Sounds Warning

Declaring that the Imperial Air Forces are incessantly and extensively bombing the enemy's military facilities throughout the Southwestern Pacific, the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced on Tuesday that Japanese planes bombed various areas in Northern Australia and also attacked an anti-Axis convoy off the northern coast of Australia, according to a Domei report from Lisbon carrying a dispatch from Melbourne.

Simultaneously, the same quarters revealed that Japanese planes bombed the positions of anti-Axis forces in the southern New Guinea.

Merauke Bombed

Merauke, New Guinea, was again subjected to the bombing of the Imperial Air Forces on Tuesday, it was announced by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on the same day, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires.

As Imperial Navy air units continue their intense activity incessantly for days on end in the South Pacific area, fear of them is creeping over the officials and people of Australia, a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated May 11 says.

According to a Melbourne report, an increase in the threat of the Imperial Japanese Forces to Australia was mentioned with great stress by the spokesman of the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on May 10 in the course of an interview with newspapermen.

Some of the spokesman's remarks were:

"Official circles in America are dinning into the ears of the world as if the Japanese Forces have lost so much shipping in the Pacific area that enough power remains for them to get on the offensive in this area. This is no statement of the actual situation. We look in vain for any sign that shipping is the difficulty of the Japanese Forces."

The increased activity of the Imperial Navy Air Force in the Southern Pacific occasioned W. M. Hughes, leader of the United Australia Party, dominatingly strong political organization in Australia, to issue a warning to his countrymen on the night of May 10. His admonition was to the following effect:

"There will not be the end of the threat to Australia so long as we do not get the Japanese Forces to get out of the places in the South Pacific which have been occupied by them.

"There is no question about the sincerity in the cooperation the people of Australia are giving in the prosecution of hostilities. But I have a feeling that they have yet to be in a mood to suffer the sort of suffering the officers and men in the firing lines are going through."

Bengal Base Blasted

Japanese Air Units raided a British airfield in southeastern Bengal Province on the early morning of May 5, and inflicted serious damage there, headquarters of the British expeditionary forces in India announced on the afternoon of May 6, according to a May 11 Domei report from Istanbul quoting a wire from New Delhi.

20 PERSONS KILLED BY MINE IN IRELAND

Explodes When Onlooker Prods it With Stick

Twenty persons were killed, five others injured, and two were reported missing as the result of an explosion of a mine that was washed ashore at Donegal, on the north-western coast of Ireland, according to a Domei dispatch received from Stockholm on Tuesday.

The report from Belfast, Ireland, said that the explosion occurred when a person prodded the mine with a stick while others were trying to remove the detonators.

CHOSEN AND TAIWAN WELCOME SERVICE

Governors Koiso and Hasegawa Make Statements Voicing Joy of Subjects

"The people of Chosen should strive to make vigorous preparations to prove themselves worthy members of the Imperial Fighting Services," emphasized General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, in his verbal statement issued yesterday in connection with the announcement of the establishment of the Navy volunteer system for Chosen, reports Domei.

"The Governor-General shares with the people of Chosen the joy in receiving the pleasant news regarding the establishment of the volunteer system for the Navy," declared General Koiso.

"It was because the patriotic enthusiasm of the Chosenese had been recognized that the volunteer system for the Army was established in 1938 for Chosen and that the conscription system will be applied to the Peninsula next year.

"By virtue of the series of victories achieved by the Imperial Fighting Services since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has established an impregnable strategic position in East Asia and is forging ahead toward the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"However, our enemies, America and Britain, are now attempting desperate counter-offensives and the war situation is getting severe. The present conditions do not allow any defect to exist on the fighting and home fronts.

"The establishment of the Navy volunteer system, having, as it was, been effected at this juncture, inspires us with limitless emotion, for it attests to the great expectations placed upon the people of Chosen by the State.

"We believe that the recent decision will accelerate the materialization of the ideals of the Administration in Chosen and the significance it bears is indeed great.

"In full cognizance of the reasons why the new system has been established, the people of Chosen should exert more efforts to train and cultivate qualities as subjects of the Empire and make exhaustive preparations so that they may prove honorable members of the Imperial Navy."

Hasegawa Makes Statement

"We are determined to do our best to respond to the high honor done to the people of Taiwan by the establishment of the system of special volunteers for the Navy," declared Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, in a verbal statement made on Wednesday in connection with the announcement of the Navy volunteer system, according to Domei.

Admiral Hasegawa's statement, in gist, follows:

"In accordance with the administrative principles to deal with Taiwan and Japan Proper alike, a system of special volunteers for the Navy has been established for the people of Taiwan and Chosen and it has been decided to commence the preliminary training during this year.

"Since the enforcement of the system of special volunteers for the Army for the people of Taiwan, an ardent wish that a similar system be established with regard to the Naval service has been mounting among the insular inhabitants.

"We cannot but be greatly moved by the boundless Imperial Benevolence manifested in giving the Taiwanese the honor of being able to serve the State as respectable members of the Imperial Navy.

"We understand that the establishment of the new system is ascribable to the patriotic enthusiasm of the islanders who have contributed to the development of the country since the beginning of the Imperial Administration here and who have offered unstinted contribution, both material and moral, since the outbreak of the China Affair.

"It is a matter for genuine congratulation that the people of Taiwan have been enabled to enjoy the happiness and honor of serving as members of the Imperial Forces which have displayed their splendid prowess in a spectacular manner especially since the start of the current war.

"In due appreciation of the purpose for which the new system was established, the people of Taiwan will do their best in training themselves so that they may become competent members of the Imperial Forces, thereby to do their bit to repay the Imperial Benevolence."

Aoki Sees Murata Again

Domei

MANILA, May 12.—Kazuo Aoki, visiting Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, on the third day of his stay here today, conferred lengthily with Shozo Murata, Supreme Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration here, at the latter's official residence. This was the second talk Minister Aoki has had with Mr. Murata since his arrival here.

Vitamin K Extracted From Naphthalene Revealed by Savant

An unprecedented method of extracting Vitamin K from naphthalene waste liquid was discovered by Dr. Keiichi Shishido, Professor of the Engineering Department of Kyoto Imperial University. The new synthetic method, which is far simpler than the old and complicated process of extracting Vitamin K from benzol or toluene, consists in the synthesization of naphthalene waste liquid through proper oxidation in chromic acid. It is well known that Vitamin K is highly advised for expectant mothers and women in confinement.

Chosen, Taiwan To Get System Of Volunteers

(Continued from Page 1)

applications written with their blood to the authorities, who have been greatly impressed with their genuine love of the country.

Especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, meritorious services have been rendered by the members of the Special Labor Service Corps of Taiwan and the Takasago Volunteer Corps who followed the Imperial Fighting Services on the Southern fronts. The distinguished services rendered by these Taiwanese have been reported to the Island from the commanders of the Imperial Units operating in the Southern Regions, giving inspiration to the minds of the Taiwanese.

The announcement yesterday of the establishment of the Navy volunteer system for the people of Taiwan and Chosen came as a pleasant surprise to the insular people, who have come to see the possibility of acting as honorable members of the Invincible Navy of Japan which commands the Seven Seas.

The 6,000,000 happy islanders received the inspiring news with renewed determination to serve the State more thoroughly by offering their younger generation for service in the Imperial Navy.

Chosenese Overjoyed

The 24,000,000 people of Chosen were overjoyed to learn the news of the establishment of the Navy volunteer system for the Chosenese as announced in the verbal statement of General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, yesterday morning, reports Domei from Keijo.

The authorities of the Government-General, in publishing the new decision of the Government, emphasized the honor and responsibility imposed upon the people of the Peninsula and asked them for increased efforts as loyal subjects of the Japanese Empire.

It may be noted in this connection that Chosen has already achieved remarkable success in carrying out the special volunteer system for the Army, and the country expects to welcome the enforcement of the conscription system next year.

Under such circumstances, yesterday's announcement inspired the people of Chosen all the more strongly, and a firm determination to lay down life itself for the State is prevailing in all corners of the Peninsula.

U.S. FARM GIRLS READY

Labor Shortage to Be Replenished With Half Million Women

The organization of "Farmerette Squadrons" which will be composed of 500,000 to 600,000 American girls who will aid in farm labor, is being seriously considered in the United States to alleviate America's acute shortage of farm labor, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Monday.

Florence Hall, "commander-in-chief" of the proposed organization, elucidated that from 500,000 to 600,000 American girls will be appropriately distributed to everyday and seasonal farm labors.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt confidently told the press on Monday that the proposed "Farmerette Squadrons" are now ready for the coming harvest season.

Atcheson in Chungking

American Charge d'Affaires John Vincent at Chungking has been recalled and is expected to leave Chungking for home on May 20, according to a Canton dispatch to Domei on Wednesday. George Atcheson has been appointed as his successor and is reported to have arrived at Chungking from Washington by air on May 11.

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BIG RESULTS GAINED BY ITALIAN U-BOATS

1,402,915 Tons of Enemy Merchantmen and Warships Sunk Since War Outbreak

The spectacular war results gained by Italian submarines since the outbreak of the European hostilities were disclosed as 1,234,931 tons of merchantmen and 167,984 tons of war vessels sunk, by Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, in his paper, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

An Italian submarine which safely navigated through the Strait of Gibraltar succeeded in sinking the Grecian auxiliary ship Argo, 5,550-tons, at a point some 10 nautical miles from the harbor of Capetown, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

In a farewell address delivered to his officers and men, Admiral Sir John Tovey, former commander-in-chief of the British home fleet, emphasized that there was a strong possibility of the German fleet moving out in action, according to a May 11 Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

Declared Admiral Tovey: "It may be that the German fleet has already completed preparations to move out. Once the German Naval High Command changes its strategy, it will be certain that the present submarine operations will be substituted by operations of surface craft. If we let go this chance, in which the German Navy moves out, such a golden opportunity will never come again. The power of the British Navy is above that of any navy in the world. We guard solidly the northern exit off Norway and will prevent the invasion by the German fleet of the Atlantic."

Soviet Leader Uninterested In New Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

ning parallel with the Washington conference for the coordination of politics and strategy of the anti-Axis camp.

Lord Beaverbrook, Deputy Prime Minister and formerly Minister of War Production, has accompanied Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Washington, according to a later report from Buenos Aires to Domei.

Information has it that prior to Churchill's departure, he was received in audience by King George and took luncheon with him, after which the British ruler had a royal message delivered at the Premier's official residence. This message is said to be addressed to President Roosevelt.

Reuter, meanwhile, reports that the fifth conversation between Churchill and Roosevelt was concerned entirely with the military and strategic affairs of the anti-Axis nations and there was no political matters involved. Even if political issues should be discussed hereafter, that would only be incidental to the main subjects of discussion, the British news agency adds.

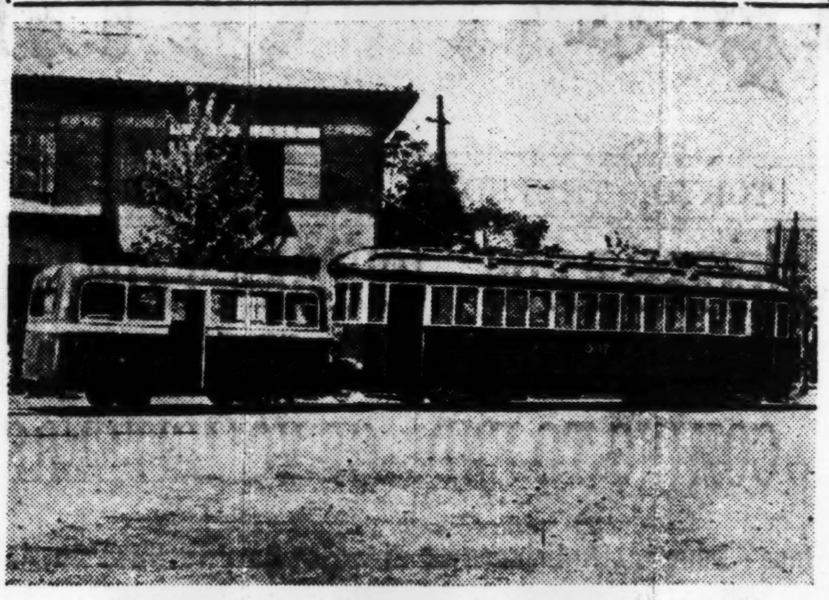
SOVIET DENIES CHARGES

Swedish Government Protests Russian Plane Dropped Bombs

The Soviet Government, on Monday, flatly denied the protests made by the Swedish Government which charged that the unidentified plane that dropped Soviet-made bombs on Swedish territory on April 27 was a Soviet craft, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

The Soviet Government held that there is no evidence that a Soviet plane flew over the territory in question on the day and hour of the bombing, and also that because the fragments of the discharges were marked in Russian, it does not signify that it was a Soviet plane that dropped the missiles.

Streetcar With 'Junior'



A trial run of the newly-developed streetcar trailer was held on the Shibaura-Minami Senju line on Wednesday. The novel invention designed to relieve congestion proved completely satisfactory and will be put in service in early June on the Mita-Tokyo Station line. The trailer built from old bus bodies holds 50 passengers; and a hundred such conveyances are being planned. Photo shows streetcar with "junior" rolling along cheerfully.

DIEPPE CASUALTIES WILL BE DISCLOSED

British Intend to Let Public Know Difficulty

The casualties suffered by the British troops that attempted the unsuccessful landing at Dieppe will shortly be disclosed by the British Government, the Evening Standard reported, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Tuesday, quoting a London report.

The proposed announcement, the paper commented, is to be made to give the British populace a general knowledge of how difficult it is to establish the much propagandized Second Front.

Foe's Thrust Finds Hard Axis Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

other than itself, notably Britain, to make themselves felt in the region.

Axis Forces Increased

Today the Axis forces stationed all over South Europe have been increased to an extent not known before. No competent observer has a doubt that any attempt of the anti-Axis countries to get troops landed in any part of South Europe will end so disastrously that they will have no chance to carry out a new campaign on the continent at least for a year.

AUSSIES FACE INFLATION

Increased Wages Threaten Overthrow of Economic Structure

In commenting upon the economic policies of the Australian Government, the chairman of the Australian Chamber of Commerce maintained that a vicious inflation is currently threatening to overthrow the economic structure of the Commonwealth, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Tuesday, relaying a wire from Melbourne.

"The keen appreciation of wages and the purveyance of war funds which necessitated the increases in bank credits, are threatening to bring about a vicious inflationary crisis in Australia," he contended.

Dutch Experts in Ukraine

REVAL—A commission of Dutch farming experts is expected to arrive here shortly to study the possibility of employing Dutch farmers and gardeners in eastern Europe.

Yeh Leaves Fukuoka

General Yeh Peng and members of the Chinese Military Mission left Fukuoka for Nanking on Wednesday, reports Domei.

Military Facilities At Tenshanshih Hit By Nippon Air Units

Crack Japanese Air Units mass-raided Tehshanshih, about 12 kilometers southeast of Changteh in Hunan Province, on Wednesday afternoon and, in the face of a heavy barrage of anti-aircraft fire, bombed the headquarters of the enemy 29th army corps, wireless station, and other military establishments, blasting them all to pieces, according to a Domei report from an undisclosed base the same day. The Japanese airplanes then launched heavy bombings on the enemy military establishments at Changteh. All the planes safely returned to their base.

VARGAS ATTENDS CEREMONY FOR 26 FILIPINO STUDENTS

Those Chosen for Study in Japan Honored With Matriculation Rite

Domei

MANILA, May 11.—The matriculation ceremony for the 26 Filipino students selected yesterday by the Japanese Military Administration was held this morning at the Malacanan Palace by the Preparatory School for students to study in Japan.

The function was attended by Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Philippines Executive Commission, Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Interior, as well as other Japanese and Filipino officials, who encouraged the students to do their utmost in their study in Japan.

The term for preparatory education will last up to June 18, it was said.

BRITISH TO SEND AID TO CHIANG VIA TIBET

Resort to Desperate Measures To Break Blockade Round Doomed Chungking

To attempt to aid paralyzed Chungking, the British government has decided to send goods through Tibet, according to reports received in Lisbon and sent to Domei on May 11.

The move is said to be an effort to break the complete blockade around Chungking, the blockade having been made solid by the Japanese severance of the Burma Road. The British government negotiated with the Tibetan government and gaining the consent of that government, in reality British-controlled, decided to carry supplies to Chungking through Tibet.

Domestic animals are the only means available to carry goods over the new Tibetan route, and thus the transportation capacity of the route is regarded as negligible.

KOBE UNIVERSITY TO FETE FOUNDATION OF SCHOOL

Grand Celebrations Set on May 15 With Many Events Scheduled by Students

The 30th anniversary of the foundation of Kobe University of Commerce, which started its career first as Kobe Higher Commercial School, will be celebrated for three days in Kobe from May 15 by a variety of events on a program drawn up for the occasion.

One of the feature events will be the dramas to be presented by the Students' Association and the Foreign Language Society of the University on May 15 from 1 p.m. in the auditorium of the University. These dramas will be enacted in German, Chinese, Spanish, French and English.

A concert will also be given the same evening at the Seamen's Hall at Aioi-cho. A physical culture meeting and an art exhibition are among other events to take place in honor of the occasion.

Schools in Macassar To Send Drawings To Pupils in Tokyo

Domei

MACASSAR, May 12.—Toward closer friendship among the youngsters in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the local authorities have decided to send drawings of grammer school pupils in Celebes to Tokyo, Osaka and various other places in the near future. It is recalled that drawings and calligraphies made by national school pupils in Tokyo, Osaka, as well as in Manchoukuo, China, the Philippine Islands, Borneo, Java, which were exhibited here from April 29, created great interest and met with complete success. The authorities also exhibited these handiworks at the public schools in other leading cities of Celebes.

Chinese Reds Find Activity Coming to End

(Continued from Page 1)

the food problem and the unproductive 2,000 students of the University were prohibited from going to the front. The mobile library of the University, counting several score thousand volumes, which moved out to the front during the early days, also has fallen apart, the volumes being either, lost, stolen or burned.

The situation being thus, Mao Tse-tung last year ordered the Anti-Japanese Military Administration University's president, Lin Ping to move the University back to Yenan. The faculty and students of the University, at that time in Chingtai, disguised themselves and straggled back in twos and threes from southeastern Shansi to northwestern Shansi, across the Yellow River, back to Yenan over the same route they had gone two years before.

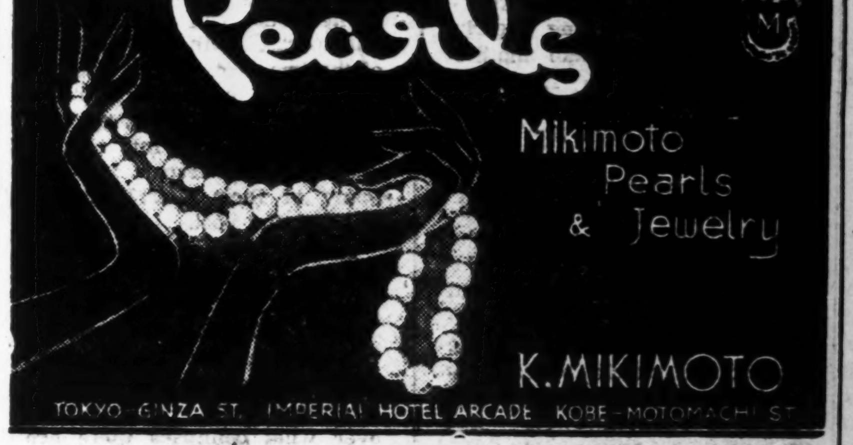
Among the volumes in the cave libraries bared during the recent operations were numerous records of the activities of the University, now forced back to Yenan. The complete retreat of the Anti-Japanese Military Administration University clearly indicates the loss of the Communists base of operations in North China.

LA GUARDIA REVEALS CITY TO DEAL MEAT

New York Municipality Obliged To Buy and Ration Meat And Potatoes

In addition to taking a hand in the buying and rationing of potatoes, the municipal government of New York will now deal in meat, New York's Mayor Fiorello la Guardia announced on Monday in a radio broadcast, according to a Buenos Aires May 11 report to Domei.

The step will be taken, said la Guardia, in order to bring about satisfactory distribution and to maintain officially-fixed prices. It is said that the city government was forced to become dealers in potatoes and meat because the 7,500,000 people of New York were beginning to find it increasingly harder to procure food.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Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
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REICH ENTHUSIASTIC OVER GAIN IN BURMA

Military Circles Convinced Nippon Will Be Able to March On India Before Long

German military circles have officially let it be known that they are enthusiastic over the results which have been achieved by the Imperial Army Units on the Burma front, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

The same circles have a strong conviction that it will not be long before the Imperial Forces will make a clean sweep of the British in Burma. Then, the circles believe, the Japanese will be in a position to advance into India.

The views of the German military circles are summarized below:

"On the Burma front there was a lull for a short time after the British forces incurred the defeat. The British concluded that their defeat was accidental, due entirely to the failure of the machinery for keeping them supplied, and declared their intention of continuing the fighting.

Japanese Determined

"The Imperial Japanese Forces, for their part, showed themselves determined not to lay down their arms until the Arakan mountain range has been cleared of British troops. Thus it was manifest that there would be an end to the quiet on the Burma front before many days passed.

"Then the rainy months started, and made things difficult for both the Japanese Forces and their foes.

"Things did not go as anxiously desired by the British. The Japanese Forces were active again, and on the night of May 9 captured Buthidaung, a point of vital importance to the British on the front along the upper reaches of the Mayu River. They are now pushing mopping-up operations against enemy remnants.

March on India Forecast

"It will not be very long before the Japanese Forces will clear Burma of British troops. Then they will be ready for an advance into India.

"There is a possibility of bad weather causing some delay in the commencement of a march on India by the Japanese Forces. At least one thing has been established by the present fighting between the Japanese and British forces. It is that the Japanese who have a remarkable power for conquering unfavorable climatic conditions, are definitely at an advantage over their British foes."

INDIANS IN JAPAN MOURN PIONEER TRADER'S DEATH

News of Mahtani's Demise in India Comes as Big Shock To Entire Community Here

News has been received from India by the Indian community in Yokohama of the sad demise of Duhilanomal Tilusing Mahtani, pioneer trader and one time a long resident in Japan, at the ripe age of 77. The news came as a shock not only to all the Indians in Japan but to his wide circle of Japanese friends.

Mr. Mahtani was one of the first to establish an Indian exporting office in Japan, in the year 1885, under the name of Messrs. W. Assomul, with himself as the managing director. During his 33 years' stay in Japan, he organized several Indian associations and maintained connections with various Japanese institutions, besides rendering help to many other societies. He was well-known in both official and civilian circles.

Up to the time of his departure for good from Japan in 1918 he played a prominent role in the advancement of Indo-Japanese trade. His efforts and zeal prompted many Indians to expand their business and open offices throughout Greater East Asia.

After retiring from active business, the late Mr. Mahtani had devoted most of his time to agriculture and to helping the poor peasant families in India. For the last 12 years, he lived a quiet, saintly life at the sacred place of Hardwar in North India, on the banks of the river Ganges, having renounced all worldly things, and he breathed his last there.

A solemn memorial ceremony was held in honor of the departed soul at the Jashoji Temple in Yokohama from 2 p.m. on Monday, which was attended by all the local Indian residents and numerous Japanese notables. The chief mourners were D. I. Mahtani, president of the Indian Silk Merchants Association, J. D. Mahtani and G. H. Mahtani, nephew, son and grandson respectively of the deceased.

Soviet Gold Lost

LISBON.—A consignment of gold being sent by the Soviet Government to the United States was lost when a British cruiser was sunk recently, according to an announcement made by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury.

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

MUSIC WITH YOUR WORK

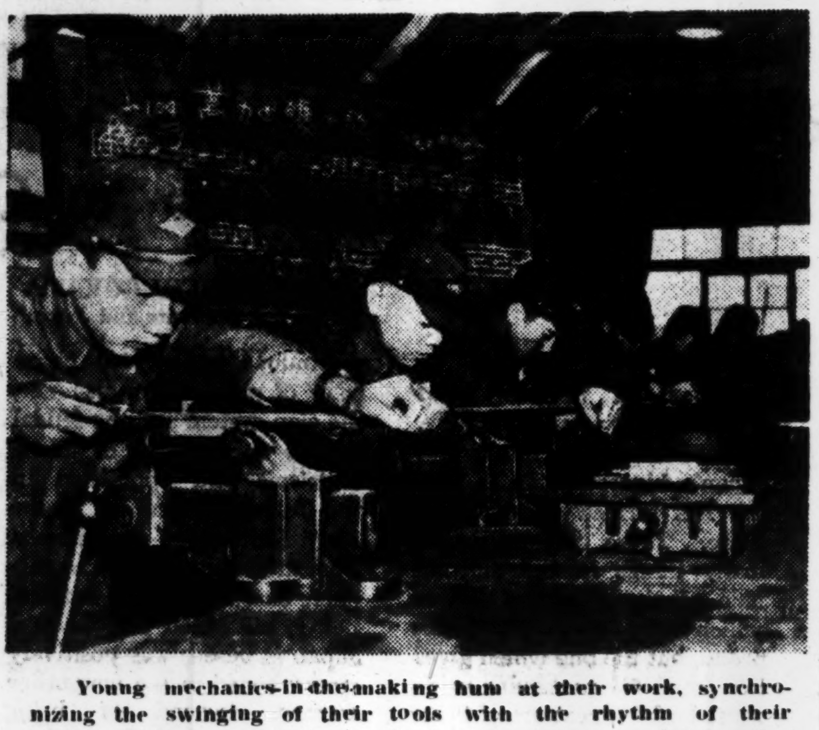
By Kengi Hamada

Music, we are told, hath charms to soothe the savage breast. Some savages, however, use music to whip themselves into a frenzy. Shakespeare went one further, to wit: "He that has no music in his soul is fit for treason stratagems and spoils." Give such scullions a wide berth, he advised. Some people, especially good men and true but with no taste for music, might insist that Shakespeare was all wet. Shakespeare was an exhibitionist: he merely strove for effects. Anyhow the modern version, so far as industrial workers of Nippon are concerned, is that music in factories is a tonic for tired nerves and, ipso facto, promotes efficiency.

Employers agree with them, not grudgingly but heartily. So much so that almost every big manufacturing plant nowadays, at various times of the day, emit loud sounds that come not only from grinding wheels and the pounding of sledge-hammers, but also from lusty throats in workrooms, and choruses and orchestras on rooftops. Real fresh music produced by the workers themselves.

Young mechanics sing at their work, synchronizing the swinging of their tools with the rhythm of their melodies. After all, this is but an old custom applied to the modern factory. The people of Nippon have always had the habit of chanting in their work, whether that work be digging with the hoe, swinging the pickaxe, or pulling the saw, the dragnet, the incoming boat upon the beach; and of timing each stroke with the beat of their chants.

It has the threefold effect of easing drudgery, systematizing and maintaining a fixed tempo of the work, and producing better results all around.



Young mechanics-in-the-making hum at their work, synchronizing the swinging of their tools with the rhythm of their melody. Music is a tonic for tired nerves, helps to maintain a fixed tempo of work, promotes efficiency.

Factory hands and office clerks bring their own violins, clarinets, saxophones, cornets, mandolins, cellos, even drums and harmonicas and practise up during the noon hour. Orchestras are formed.

Rooftops, ordinarily used for radio exercises and calisthenics, become open-air music halls. Keep-fit and pep-up join hands as twin-maidens of modern efficiency. Compositions of Schubert and Strauss, Sarsate and Yamada; classics, waltzes, marches, popular songs—all are grist to their syncopating mill.

Factory wheels stop grinding to give the workers a chance to go up and listen, or sing in choruses. Clerks drop their telephones, typewriters, the abacus. New songs are introduced. Weary bodies become buoyant, tired legs step lively, boggy minds clear up like limpid brooks.

The humming of music becomes to the toiler what lubricant is the engine. Work at the machines becomes less of a strain. Two articles are produced where only one was turned out before—or so, at least, runs the theory. And sometimes theories can be right.

That's one aspect of "rationalization of industry" for you. It may not show results in black and white on manufacturers' semi-annual balance sheets, but at least it helps to brighten life in the factories. Anything that eases work is a step toward increased production—in this case an asset for both employer and employes that produces dividends in the form of all-around harmony and efficiency.

AKINAGA IS TRANSFERRED

Post in Planning Board Succeeded By Major-General Watanabe

Major-General Tsukizo Akinaga Director of the First Division of the Planning Board, has been transferred to a certain important post and his position succeeded by Major-General Wataru Watanabe, it was announced on Tuesday.

Major-General Akinaga has played a very important role in the establishment of a basic plan of wartime economy during the past five years. In July, 1938, he was appointed secretary of the Planning Board, concurrently holding the post as an official connected with the material readjustment of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and member of the Total War Institute. In March, 1941, he was promoted to the rank of major-general and in the following month was appointed Director of the First Division of the Board.

New Lake in Switzerland

GENEVA.—A large lake has formed, as a result of a landslide recently near Belleveaux in High Savoy. It stretches over 25,000 acres of cultivated ground and pastures.

Finns to Study German

HELSINKI—A meeting of the Finnish school inspectors has passed a resolution demanding that all Finnish school teachers must learn the German language when they are being trained as teachers.

TO COMFORT WAR HEROES

Ambassador Wang Yun-Chin to Tour Hospitals

To visit and thank personally the wounded and ill in the Army and Navy Hospitals in central Japan Wang Yun-chin, the Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan, will leave Tokyo on May 17. The Ambassador, accompanied by his staff, will visit the Army and Navy hospitals in Atami, Mishima, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Toyohashi, Nagoya, Gifu, Kanazawa, Toyama, Takata, Nagano, Matsumoto, Okatani, and Kofu and return to Tokyo on May 28. During his trip the Manchoukuoan Ambassador will also call at the divisional headquarters in Nagoya and Kanazawa, and at Government offices at the other localities.

ROOSEVELT'S POLICY BITTERLY ATTACKED

Democratic Party Tainted With Communism and Corrupted, MacCormick Charges

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 11.—Bitterly attacking the policy of President Roosevelt of the United States and of the Democratic Party, Colonel Robert MacCormick, owner of the influential Chicago Tribune, in a speech made in Indianapolis, charged that the Democratic Party was so much tainted with Communism and so much corrupted by its close alliance with criminaldom that the United States could be saved, if at all, only by the Republican Party, according to New York reports.

Colonel MacCormick, furthermore, turned against the New York plutocrats who imported foreign ways of thinking and foreign ways of speech, and who were not interested in the fate of the American people, but wielded power, as they controlled the largest part of the press.

The abyss yawning between the rich and the poor, Colonel MacCormick cautioned, was dangerous, since the poor had embraced Communism, and the situation enabled them "to cover their bloodthirsty plans with the cloak of patriotism." The two social extremes had joined forces in New York in order to fight Americanism. They were trying to discredit Congress and to establish a dictatorship.

As an example of the tyranny of the ruling party, Colonel MacCormick cited the fact that half of a paper mill, belonging to the Chicago Tribune, had been shut down "as a reprisal against the honesty of the paper." He also attacked the foreign policy of the White House which had already given up the principles of the Atlantic Charter. "I cannot imagine," the speaker remarked, "how even the most fanatical internationalist could dare to advocate an army which is to enforce in foreign countries the slavery, we did away with 75 years ago."

He then warned of the intention of the Government to misuse insidiously the war powers of the President in order to carry out plans for which the majority of two-thirds, stipulated by the Constitution, could hardly be mustered in the two Houses of Congress.

Brazil-Paraguay Pacts

New economic and culture pacts were concluded between the governments of Brazil and Paraguay when the necessary signatures were affixed by the foreign secretaries of the two governments on Monday, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires.

15 U.S. Stores Fined

STOCKHOLM.—Fifteen leading department stores in the United States have been fined $80,000 by the Department of Justice on the charge of violating the Anti-Trust Law.

Turn in North African War Over-Emphasized by Enemy

Temporary Favorable Tendency for Anglo-American Camp Will Never Have Any Decisive Bearing Upon Entire War Situation

By A Diplomatic Commentator

The actual turn of affairs for the Axis Powers on the Tunisian front seems to have afforded an opportunity to the Anglo-American camp of making noisy propaganda that "the Axis nations will soon crumble down before the mighty power of the Anglo-American forces."

However, when we hear of such a hasty conclusion, of which our enemies appear to be quite talented, we cannot but pity their shallowness in looking at things. Are they not aware of the successive, brilliant victories the Imperial Japanese Forces and other Axis armies have hitherto scored on various war fronts?

Our enemies may cite the Germans' strategic retreat on the Eastern Front sometime ago, but such a temporary phenomenon will never have any decisive bearing upon the entire war situation.

Now the same thing can be said of a temporary favorable turn of tide for the Anglo-American camp. It is indeed a gross mistake for the Washington and London Government leaders to think that the advantageous turn of affairs for the moment in North Africa will immediately lead to the establishment of the much-talked-of second front, and ultimately to the final victory of the Anglo-American Powers in the current war.

The United States and Britain should know that the two important strategic frontal bases in the Mediterranean, Sicily and Sardinia, are still in the Axis hands, and moreover, the entire coast of Southern France is amazingly well guarded by the German forces.

By far the more vital question for the Anglo-American Powers at present is the ever growing strife in their own camp. As a matter of fact, the United States seems to be greatly concerned over the Soviet-Polish incident. The reported dispatch of President Roosevelt sending former Ambassador Joseph Davies to Moscow with a message to Premier Stalin well speaks of America's irritation and embarrassment over this particular affair. Granting that Davies' trip to Moscow may result in a possible meeting of Premier Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill, it is more than clear that such a conference will end in failure similar to the "Casablanca tragedy."

Needless to say, the total war absolutely necessitates the solid, unflagging unity of the nation—unity at home. However can the United States and Britain hope to win an easy victory over the Axis Powers without putting their own houses in order?

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Nationality:— Japanese
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FRENCH teacher bachelor wants one or two quiet and independent furnished rooms with morning and even meals if possible. Write Box 53, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1943

Churchill's Latest Visit to Washington

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is reported to have arrived in Washington. The object of his visit, judging from the fact that the North African campaign has practically ended, is probably to discuss with the war leaders of the United States the strategic plans for the future. These undoubtedly include the question of forming a second front in Europe to follow up the North African campaign, various measures in regard to North Africa, reconciliation between the De Gaullist and Giraud regimes, relations with the Soviet Union, and other problems extending over a vast range of subjects.

It is common knowledge that the United States and Britain hurriedly go into conference whenever some new situation arises, thus betraying an utter lack of a consistent policy for the direction of the war on the part of the anti-Axis camp. In the light of this fact, the present conversations in Washington may be considered to have a bearing on the various difficulties confronting the anti-Axis combination arising out of the very North African campaign which they are so blatantly claiming as a great success. As a matter of fact, for the last six months the anti-Axis camp had been torn by a scandalous internal dissension between the United States and Britain over the North African puppet regimes, and although a settlement of a sort has been effected to the conflict, the situation still remains utterly chaotic, necessitating another hurried discussion between Roosevelt and Churchill.

It is not difficult, under the circumstances, to surmise what will be the nature of the conclusions that Roosevelt and Churchill will arrive at as the result of their conference. Whatever new line of strategy they may plot and scheme, the German-Italian camp in Europe and the Japanese in the Pacific area also are pushing forward preparations for any contingency with an unshakable determination. The Axis has therefore only to regard with perfect calmness whatever Roosevelt and Churchill may hatch out together.

A Policy of Atrocities

Increasing evidence is piling up that our enemies are resorting to more and more malicious attacks upon the civilian population. According to reports from Rome, an American pilot taken prisoner in Italy has confessed that he machine-gunned civilians in the streets and children in the playgrounds at Grosseto under deliberate orders.

Elsewhere in Italy there has been dropped from American planes recently a deluge of gadgets designed especially to mutilate children. These gadgets are miniature bombs shaped like pencils, fountain pens, or boxes of candy, designed to explode when the clip is moved or when the lid is removed. Strewn about in areas where innocent children are likely to pick them up, the sole purpose of these gadgets is apparently to inflict injury upon innocent children who are misled by their deceptive appearance.

No one imagines that war can be completely free from bloodshed and horror, but it is one thing to wage war openly and courageously against fighting men and quite another to maim uncomprehending children through mean trickery. The latter is not war. Bloodshed might be condoned if it were dictated by military necessity. But by no stretch of the imagination can the strewing of explosive toys be considered a matter of military necessity. It can be nothing but an inhuman crime of the most atrocious sort.

There is too much evidence to admit of the theory that these atrocities are isolated incidents. The widespread diffusion of such atrocities, the terror bombings by Anglo-American planes of non-military centers of civilian population in Germany, the deliberate attacks upon plainly marked hospital ships, and the wanton barbarism of the American aviators in their one raid on Japan on April 18 of last year, all attest to the fact that atrocious attacks upon non-combatants is a deliberate policy on the part of our enemies.

The sin of our enemies is especially inexcusable in view of the fact that they have been loud in their claims of moral superiority, that they have accused the Axis of menacing civilization. Yet in actual practice it is they and not the Axis which carry out a policy of ruthlessness, all the more meaningless inasmuch as it has no military value. The actions of the Anglo-Americans stand in dramatic contrast to the actions of the Japanese fliers who strictly confine their attacks to legitimate military targets. Even our enemies are forced to admit that fact when they are minded to tell the truth. For example, it has become known here that soon after the Japanese bombing of Ceylon and Vizagapatam in April of last year, General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the enemy forces in India, admitted in a public statement that the Japanese did not resort to indiscriminate bombing of the civil population. This was true not only of the raids on India, but throughout the Malayan and Burmese campaigns which he experienced, explained Wavell.

One explanation of this contrast in the conduct of the aviators of our side and of our enemies is to be found in the difference in the war aims of the two sides. Our side is fighting for the serious purpose of constructing a better world. Our enemies do not know why they are fighting; only unintelligent inertia causes them to fight blindly against any change. Lacking any constructive aim, our enemies express their bewilderment and frustration by venting their spleen in useless but vindictive acts of cruelty. Not only do these atrocities convict our enemies of moral depravity; these excesses are signs of futility which presage the inevitable doom of their cause.

Emerging From Despair

In the course of one's life there come several occasions when one's soul is subjected to the severest tests. He is at a loss as to what to do or what to think. He feels as though the very center of his being were shaken, as though the whole world were slipping away, taking with it everything he treasured as dear and precious. Weak men fall easy victims to tribulation and lose all heart and cower like a beaten dog beneath the call of duty. Still weaker men attribute all the evils that befall them to the machinations of their fellows and behave like a dog snarling at every shadow. Ordinary men get over their disappointment, which really was not very deep, and go on light-heartedly like a playful puppy. Strong men come out of the bitter experience with a grim determination to fight the the battle alone, resolute and fierce, like a tiger. The strongest men emerge wiser and gentler from the depths and darkness, baptized in sorrow—their sympathies and compassion enlarged. In appearance they may be as weak as a lamb, but in their hearts they are stronger than a lion.—(Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings")

A Year Ago Today

May 13, 1942

Port Moresby in New Guinea was again subjected to another intense air raid by Japanese Air Forces. The bombing was concentrated on the airdrome, causing severe damage to hangars and other air facilities.

* * *

Restrictions in the sale of clothing have caused more excitement among the Australian women than any other decree put forth by the Government for a long time. Thousands of women flocked to the shops. Though the stores opened later than usual, they had closed much earlier as the panicky women grabbed what they could and while they could.

* * *

Before the year is over, more than half of the retail shops existing in Britain will be obliged to close down due to an acute shortage of goods. Particularly hard hit are the stores dealing in articles other than foodstuff as the commodity famine is fast aggravating.

* * *

Cooperating with land forces on the Central Hopei front, Japanese Air Units early this morning severely bombed and machine-gunned the main force of the enemy which had been driven into the area southeast of Wukiang, 20 kilometers northeast of Shimen.

* * *

Commenting on the Burma campaign, the News Chronicle says that it was not lost in Burma but in London. Reinforcements which were supposed to have gone there did not reach their destination at all but nobody told the British commanders in Burma of the change in plan. The paper states that British miscalculation has once again proved most disastrous for the country.

* * *

Following their sweeping advance northward, Japanese Forces in Burma are continuing the capture and annihilation of remnants of British and Chungking allied troops in various areas in the interior. A detachment which had fled to the vicinity of Ghamo after suffering a crushing blow in the Toungoo sector, was annihilated, while another detachment was wiped out south of Bhamo along the banks of the Salween River.

* * *

Motorists along the Atlantic seaboard using automobiles not for urgent purposes are restricted to three gallons of gasoline per week as strict regulation of fuel consumption has been instituted in 17 eastern states due to deficiencies in transport facilities. Fuel shortage finally have reached serious proportions, and only automobiles employed for business and defense purposes are exempt from the new rationing system.

REASON FOR JAPAN'S STRENGTH

Source of Nippon's Power Derived From Its Political Structure Which Is Ever Adaptable to Change and Ever Attuned to a Crisis

By MASAMICHI ROYAMA
(From the 'Students and Japan')

If one wants to understand the politics of Japan, he must study Japanese politics during the seventy years following the Meiji Restoration. It is well for him to observe carefully how power is formed in Japan, for politics is essentially bound up with the action of power. Power partakes of a public nature, and it is collective, not individual, in nature. When we say that he has power, we mean to say that power resides in him; it does not mean that power is naturally inherent in him. Even despotic power does not belong to the despot individually. Power transcends any individual force; it is a combination of various social forces. A well-ordered social condition or organization springs from the unity of political power, and that is called a State in political science. Politics means the dynamic action to create, maintain and develop a State in this sense, and consequently there exists a very close relationship of causation between politics and the State. Politics may roughly be conceived as the action of forming a State or national order.

A certain order is created, maintained and developed because only on the basis of such an order is human existence possible. If, therefore, the social order becomes fossilized, degraded or useless, it must necessarily undergo a change. This change takes a variety of forms. As history shows, there have been revolutionary as well as evolutionary changes. Students of Japanese politics must study the history of the foundation of the country, but no less important is the study of the history of recurrent crucial periods in this country. The State of Japan has constantly been undergoing the process of formation throughout the long history of 2,600 years, and it was during the seventy years since the Meiji Restoration that the characteristics of Japanese politics have been particularly manifest.

There are numerous countries in the world, but none like Japan. Japan is certainly unique, and Japanese politics which is responsible for the formation of this State is surely worthy of special study. I am inclined to think that Japan's biggest pride is that she has formed an excellent State. There are, no doubt, many things in the cultural side of the Japanese life of which she may justly be proud, but the one which gives her cause for particular pride must be her great art of State formation.

Modern State Formed

How has the modern State of Japan been formed and what are the characteristics of Japanese politics which have operated to form it? In my opinion, Japanese politics has two prominent characteristics. One is that Japanese politics embodies continuous, organic action. This characteristic manifests itself more markedly in days of grave foreign relations than in time of peace. Two typical periods in which it was most manifest were the period of the Taika Reform and that of the Meiji Restoration. In either case, the country was subject to the pressure and influence of foreign ideas and culture, and this, combined with accumulated causes demanding social, economic and political reforms at home, brought about the reorganizaiton of political leadership. Despite these revolutionary political changes, however, the continuity and organic character of Japanese politics were not affected at all. This is a phenomenon rarely met with in the political history of the world.

The aggravation of political tension in periods of revolutionary changes brought by grave domestic and foreign relations means, in a sense, the increased possibility of the cessation or destruction of the continuous or organic character of the old national order. In other words, it shows that the old order has become incongruous to the requirements of the times, ceasing to function properly. Japan's political history of such periods is replete with ideas, actions and events suggestive of the cessation or destruction of the continuous or organic character of politics. For instance, the clan system and the feudal system were objects of strong criticisms and opposition in the Taika Reform and in the Meiji Restoration respectively, but the continuous and organic character of the national polity, on which the State of Japan is based, was positively strengthened in the new order formed, instead of being broken or destroyed.

It was the clan and the feudal systems—historical systems with no bearings on the essential character of the State of Japan—that were destroyed. In the former case, the clan system was supplanted by the new nobility system and the "kokushi" (provincial magistrates) system, under which power was unified and the Taiho laws were enacted on the model of the laws of the Tang dynasty of China, while in the latter case, the feudal system was replaced by constitutional government under which the State was reorganized on the lines of the centralization of power. As everybody knows, the country was then influenced by Western ideas and efforts were made to import them. Through the Meiji Restoration, the State of Japan was restored to the form of structure which ruled at the time of its foundation, and its continuous and organic character was greatly enhanced. Herein lies one characteristic of Japanese politics.

Has Dual Issues

Japan, like all other countries, has her economic and social issues. In Japan the organic unity and historical continuity of the Japanese national community are never lost sight of in all political changes. This is, no doubt, ascribable, first and foremost, to the fact that in Japanese minds is deeply ingrained the idea of the national polity based on the principle which centers around the Imperial Household. Either in the revolutionary changes of political ideas or in the reorganization of political power, the conversion from the old into the new order was always effected very adroitly. In a word, politics operates in Japan in a manner which is far from bigoted or narrow-minded.

As one example of this characteristic feature of Japanese politics we may point to the change-over at the Meiji Restoration from the exclusionist policy to the policy of opening the country. When once the Tokugawa Shogunate was overthrown, those loyalists who had been so insistent in urging the Shogunate to exclude foreigners, made a volte-face and advocated the policy of opening the country to foreign intercourse to save the country from the crisis confronting it in its foreign relations. Their objective was no longer to impeach the Shogunate for its misrule. Their minds were set on promoting the security of the country and the welfare of the nation. To this end, they deemed it necessary to open the country to foreign intercourse, and for the sake of this vital need, they could afford to abandon their former policy of excluding foreigners without compunction.

Can Adapt Self

So long as Japan has her statesmen and leaders endowed with this adaptability, she can adapt herself to the new condition and environment without doing harm to the basic national order. Japan in the past was fortunate in such political leaders under whose guidance full play could be given to the important characteristic of Japanese politics.

The other prominent characteristic of Japanese politics is manifest in the basis of political unity. Political unity is no other than the unity of political power. Different methods are adopted in different countries for achieving this unity. In Japan, political unity is based on the Japanese national community or, to be more exact, on the moral and ethical relationship pervading the Japanese national community. The nucleus of political unity in this country is the consciousness on the part of the component elements of the national community of their position as subjects of the Emperor. Based, as it does, on such ethical or semi-religious relations, Japanese political unity is devoid of any Machiavellian or despotic nature. It is legitimate unity rooted in the spiritual traits of the people unified.

In foreign countries, the national community on which political unity is found lacks either the purity of tradition or the spiritual unity which characterize that of Japan. It is so complex and complicated racially and ideologically that political unity has to be sought on the basis of materialistic relations of profit. It is true that every State or nation has its patriotism, its love of the fatherland and its attachment to its own culture, but in no nation are such sentiments so pure and clear-cut as in the Japanese people. In the case of Japan, the relationship which binds the whole nation together has something personal about it, and this relationship is formed as an expression of the national spirit, independently of social and economic relations.

How is it, then, that notwithstanding the very great changes which have been brought about in the Japanese mode of living by the capitalistic industrial revolution, legitimate unity of a kind which is apt to be misconstrued by foreign observers as feudalistic, can be maintained, ethically, morally and religiously The legitimacy on which Japanese political unity is based is, historically speaking, stressed with particular zeal when the country's foreign relations are so strained that the national existence faces a grave crisis. It is possible to infer from this that so long as there exists a state of affairs in which Japan's security is imperilled and she is consequently called upon to tackle difficult foreign relations as a solid and unified entity, Japan's national unity will remain solidly based on the legitimate ground.

ASIA WAR INCREASES IMPORTANCE OF TIBET

Tibetan Territory Has Long Been Source of Friction

(From the Toa)

Part III

The anti-Russian policy of the British Government, which began with the Younghusband expedition into Tibet was eminently successful. Britain secured the assurances of the exclusion of Russian influence from Tibet—from the Tibetan Government under the Lhasa Treaty and from the Chinese Government under the Peking Treaty. Again, under the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907, Russian influence was completely evicted from Tibet and British sway was established over that territory. The Anglo-Russian Agreement was intended for the adjustment of the spheres of influence in Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. In compensation for abandonment of her claims on Tibet and Afghanistan, Russia was put in control of an important area in the northwest of Persia including Teheran. Why did Russia wash her hands off Tibet then? The reason is self-evident if one stops to study the international situation which formed the background of the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

Although Russia had to withdraw from Tibet, Britain also suffered restrictions on her rights and interests. That is to say, Britain lost the extensive rights and interests which she had secured under the Lhasa Treaty and Britain and Russia mutually undertook not to hold direct negotiations with Tibet without the approval of the Chinese Government. This Anglo-Russian arrangement caused the Chinese Government to stiffen its Tibetan policy.

Due to the Russo-Mongolian Treaty of 1912 and the Mongol-Tibetan Treaty of 1913, Russia was virtually released from the restrictions imposed by the above-mentioned Anglo-Russian Agreement, but the World War and the Russian Revolution prevented Russia from pushing her Tibetan policy vigorously.

The Chinese Government recognized the Lhasa Treaty in the Anglo-Chinese Treaty, but, in view of the fact that Britain decided to seek the settlement of the Tibetan problem in her negotiations with the Chinese Government, not with the Tibetan Government, and that she undertook under the Peking Treaty not to annex Tibetan territory or offer interference in Tibetan administration, China concluded that her suzerainty over Tibet had been recognized by Britain. She was further confirmed in this view by the Anglo-Russian Agreement. China's policy of bringing Tibet under her perfect control was evolved and pushed on in such circumstances. The imperialistic encroachments of foreign influences on China were then practically suspended, but as the effeteness of the Chinese Government became widely known, a revolutionary tendency was brewing everywhere in the country. In order to save the Manchu dynasty from this domestic crisis, it was necessary for the Chinese Government to start trouble with Tibet, to divert the attention of the people who had become weary of the Manchu dynasty to Tibet and to demonstrate the competence of the Manchu dynasty.

Thus, China began to pursue her Tibetan policy with considerable vigor. She repudiated the Lhasa Treaty and recalling You Tai, the Minister stationed in Tibet, to Peking, deprived him of his office, and threw him into prison for the offense of having aided in the conclusion of the Lhasa Treaty. All of his subordinate officials who in any way concerned with the conclusion of the Treaty were dismissed at the same time.

Chang Yin-tang, who was appointed as You Tai's successor, strove to recover China's lost influence within the Tibetan Government. While offering interference in Tibetan domestic administration, he did everything possible to prevent Britain from negotiating with the Tibetan Government directly.

In 1908, Chao Er-feng, Governor of Szechuan, was appointed to Tibet. With an army under his command, he advanced westward in defiance of the resistance offered by Tibetan troops. In the occupied areas, he administered affairs as best as he could, and against those who opposed his policy—and especially against Lamaists—he adopted an extremely repressive policy. He ordered the Tibetan inhabitants generally to wear their hair in queul after the Chinese fashion. He also prohibited the cultivation of tea, a beverage so indispensable to Tibetans, so as to make Tibet dependent on China for its supply. Early in 1910, he had subdued the whole of the region which is now known as Sikang province, and entered Lhasa on February 12 in command of his 2,000 troops.

Britain protested against China's strong policy, but china stoutly stood by her guns. China's efforts to save the Manchu dynasty from ruin by means of her vigorous Tibetan policy failed, however. The Chinese Revolution occurred in 1911, and in Tibet Chou's army was surrounded and defeated by 20,000 Tibetan troops. Chou met a tragic end; he was executed.

(To Be Concluded)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Perfidy

To the Editor:

Recent news revealed that Brazilian Captain Luis Lopez Nascimento has been arrested and is up for trial before the United States authorities on the accusation of acting as a spy for the Axis Powers.

According to the same information, such accusation is absolutely preposterous inasmuch as Lopez Nascimento is a respectable army officer and a patriot who has never been engaged in venal activities on behalf of any foreign country. It is further said that the arrest of this prominent Brazilian officer has caused great indignation in the military circles of Brazil, since it is regarded as an affront to her entire population, and as an outrage on the part of the United States to a country and to an army which are at present extending their candid, but shortsighted, political support to the Yankee military campaign. It is also interpreted as an insult to a nation which like Brazil is staking her national welfare in order to contribute to that which the United States falsely label "Continental Solidarity."

Let us examine the facts as they really are.

Lopez Nascimento is a fervent nationalist, who has always put the interests of his country above anything else.

His lofty civic principles and his well-rooted military sense of honor caused him to be one of those men who voiced his stubborn opposition to the severance of diplomatic relations by his country with the Axis, and subsequently, to the war declaration against Germany and Italy.

It is common knowledge that the sordid machinations of the United States agents posted in Rio de Janeiro carried greater weight in Brazilian politics than the disinterested and free voice of the people who, like Lopez Nascimento, stood for national integrity and stood against the idea of the country being sacrificed on behalf of Yankee ambition.

But whilst, for the Brazilian patriots, Lopez Nascimento became a symbol of virtue and heroism, he spelled hostility, rebellion and a challenge to the American politicians. Consequently, the desire for vengeance, which is only common to petty and paltry hearts, took shape in the souls of his enemies who swore to take revenge.

Aware of the political influence exerted by Captain Lopez, and his military restige the desire for vengeance became pressing since his opinion within the Brazilian circles was considered extremely dangerous, from all angles, to American interests in that beautiful metropolis of the Atlantic.

Therefore, they took advantage of the first opportunity that presented itself, namely, the trip undertaken by Captain Lopez to the United States, to fabricate a tissue of lies and seat him on the bench of the accused with the charge of being a spy in the payroll of the Axis.

It is quite plain what will be the logical outcome of the trial to which Lopez Nascimento will be submitted. After lengthy investigations, long imprisonment and a shameful affront, he will be acquitted and released, since there will be no possible grounds on which to prosecute him.

But at any rate, they will succeed in imparing his prestige, weaken his fighting spirit, isolate him from his former friends, and sow seeds of distrust within the Brazilian army to which he so nobly rendered his services until the time of his arrest.

Not satisfied with the blackmailing tactics on the South American peoples to obtain their cooperation in the war, they have now initiated a persecution against those who oppose the idea of pledging the existence of their State on the ignoble altar of Yankee imperialism.

But this Yankee system is, indeed, dangerous and terrifying.

May 11. K. Y.

Nippon Times
Evening

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Wavell, Stilwell In U.S.; Second Front Held Unlikely

Churchill to Broadcast; Names of British Mission Announced

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 12.—British Prime Minister Churchill will broadcast at 3 p.m. (eastern time), May 14, White House authorities announced today.

Roosevelt's secretary announced the line-up of the Churchill mission as follows:

Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Forces in India; Admiral Sir James Summervile, Commander-in-Chief of the British East Asiatic Squadron; Air General Sir Richard Pearse, Commander-in-Chief of the British Air Force in India; General Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the British Army General Staff; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, first Lord of the Admiralty; Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Air Force and Frederic Leathers, Minister of Transportation.

U.S. SCHEMES TO ATTACK FRENCH ISLES

Yanks Already Headed For Martinique, Guadeloupe Islands

Mainichi

CANTON, May 12.—The United States is intending to attack shortly French Martinique Island and Guadeloupe Island in West Indies, according to a Buenos Aires broadcast received here yesterday.

Meanwhile, United States naval forces are already on their way to those islands from Barbados but their strength is unknown.

It is evident that these French islands are not in a position to prevent the American invasion, particularly as the French warships that escaped to Martinique Island after the defeat of France were disarmed at the request of the Washington Government.

ITALIAN ARMS OUTPUT KEYED FOR VICTORY

Improved Weapons, Big Production Attained

Domei

ROME, May 11.—The production of munitions in Italy has shown marked progress of late. General Falagrosse, Italian Minister of War Production, speaking in the Senate on the present condition of munitions' production on Tuesday, declared as follows:

"The greater portion of Italian industry, has been reorganized for war purposes. In the areas which are exposed to the danger of air raids, every possible measure has been taken in order to secure production.

"In the present war Italian industrial circles have turned out more weapons than in the last World War, and also the efficiency of the current weapons has been improved.

"Italy has mobilized all the available organs in the country, and by the end of the third year of the war, has succeeded in obtaining large quantities of materials, the amount of which far exceeds that gained at the outset of the war.

"Italo-German cooperation in the technical fields has displayed its value in the prosecution of the war to a marked extent.

"Italy's war industry is contributing much to the final victory of the war by effecting improvements in every weapon and through the increase of production.

Bill to Suppress Strikes Approved by U.S. House

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 12.—The Army Committee of the United States House of Representatives today approved the bill to suppress strikes and referred it to the plenary session of the House, it is reported from Washington.

The bill proposes to prohibit strikes at factories taken over by the Government and also to increase the authority of the War Labor Bureau.

SMALL-SCALE LANDING ON CRETE, DODECANESE ONLY POSSIBILITY

While conjectures were rife concerning the latest Churchill-Roosevelt meeting, the fact that Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in India, and Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in China, are present in Washington, indicated that the Anglo-American camp are worried about the situation in the Pacific theatre.

The Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt and Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the United States 14th Squadron in Chungking, it is reported, will also attend the conference, among others.

Local informed observers dismiss the latest Churchill-Roosevelt meeting as another "circus stunt" and emphasize that the presence of Wavell, Stilwell and others will further confuse the issue by their dissenting opinions.

Discussing the possibilities of an anti-Axis second front on the European Continent, neutral quarters consider that a small-scale flank invasion on Crete or Dodecanese might be possible but point to the iron Axis defenses which would thwart any such attempt.

Accompanies Churchill

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in India, accompanied Prime Minister Churchill to Washington.

Before proceeding to the United States, Field Marshal Wavell returned to England, and was received in audience by the King, Reuters reported. The departure of Wavell from India was not announced previously by the British Government.

Only British and American representatives are attending the conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Washington, no representatives of other anti-Axis nations being present.

The result of the conference will be reported to Chiang Kai-shek, and according to the judgment of Joseph Davies President Roosevelt's envoy to Moscow, Prime Minister Churchill may confer with Soviet Premier Stalin, reported Reuters this morning.

President Edward Benes of the refugee Czechoslovakian government went to Washington accompanying British Prime Minister Churchill today.

It is also reported that President Benes will visit the Soviet Union after completing his stay at Washington, for giving his efforts to the solution of the Soviet-Polish controversy.

Evatt to Attend

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, May 12.—The forthcoming conference between President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill will also be attended by Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt, Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in China, and Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Squadron in Chungking, according to reports from Washington.

Large Staff

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—Concerning the visit of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Washington, the White House authorities only announced yesterday that Churchill was accompanied by a large number of army and naval officers, but according to the British Broadcasting Corporation Lord Beaverbrook, former Minister of War Production, is also included in the party.

The British Broadcasting Corporation also reported that reliable quarters believe that at the coming conference not only the operations in the European front but also the problems of the Pacific front will be discussed.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill on Tuesday night dined together and later conferred for several hours, the President's secretary announced on Wednesday, according to a Washington dispatch. The conference between the two was again held on Wednesday. It is pointed out that the British military experts who accompanied Churchill to Washington are also meeting American military leaders.

Stalin Not Attending

Mainichi

ZURICH, May 12.—Soviet Premier Josef Stalin has refused to accept the invitation to attend the Anti-Axis Conference to be held at Washington, just as he had rejected the invitation to the Casablanca Conference, according to reports of the Reuters' Washington correspondent, it is reported from New York.

Chile's President, Too

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 12.—Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios decided to leave Chile on June 6 for Washington, it is announced today, according to reports from Santiago.

On his way to Washington, President Rios will stop at Mexico and on his return journey will visit Cuba, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentine, for stimulating close cooperation among all nations of the American continent.

Small-Scale Operations

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, May 11.—The question of the possible landing of the anti-Axis forces in Europe is beginning to be discussed here again. In this connection, the Basler Nachrichten states that judging from the strategy hitherto worked out by Commander Montgomery of the British Eighth Army, it is considered hardly likely that the anti-Axis Powers will start large-scale landing operations in Europe at once. In order to divert the attention of the Axis and cause the scattering of the Axis forces, however, it is considered likely, the same paper says, that a small-scale flank invasion might be carried out.

Therefore, a landing on Crete Island or on the Dodecanese group is considered not impossible.

The Anglo-American side may make an attempt to form a second front but the Axis has already completed an iron defense structure on the continent of Europe, observers here declare. It is, therefore, considered unthinkable that the Anglo-American strategy should be carried out in the immediate future, these quarters contend.

Landing Points Given

The Times, London, points out the following special features in connection with the selection of landing spots:

1. North France or North Germany—Landing operations in the foregoing regions may be carried out under the protection of the air force with bases in the British Isles but it is necessary to be prepared to meet the resistance of the strongest German units.

2. North Norway—This is a point of secondary importance, and operations here could not be considered a full-fledged offensive.

3. Balkan area—Attack on Greece alone would not open a necessarily advantageous advancing route judging from the topographical condition of the mountainous area in that region. The strategy of reaching the Donau area, therefore, would entail the need of advancing simultaneously

(Continued on Page 2)

HOPEH BATTLE CONCLUDED WITH BIG GAINS

20,000 Chinese Reds Trapped--14,405 Enemy Annihilated

Domei

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY LINE FRONT, May 12.—The West Hopeh operation, during which the Japanese Forces encircled 20,000 Communist troops operating in Hopeh, Shansi and Chahar provinces within the small area of the third and fourth battle districts, was completed on May 11, with the enemy forces and military facilities being completely smashed.

During this operation, which lasted from April 20 to May 11, the following results were obtained:

Battles fought, 136; enemy strength engaged in fighting, 14,405; bodies abandoned on the battlefields 1,532; prisoners, 1,132; enemy military facilities destroyed, 279; one heavy-machine gun, 13 light machine-guns, 18 trench motars, 1,704 trench mortar shells, 1,186 grenades, eight automatic rifles, 938 rifles, 33,400 rounds of rifle shots, 182 pistols, 831 pistol bullets, 13,173 hand grenades, 148,120 mines, five wireless telegraph instruments, two telephone exchange apparatuses and large quantities of clothings, provisions and other goods taken.

More Gains in Shantung

Domei

TSINGTAO, May 12.—The Imperial Army Forces operating in the Shantung area mopping up Chiang and Communist troops have obtained the following results during the month of April:

Number of battles fought, 28; enemy strength 3,199; enemy bodies left on the battlefields, 367; war prisoners, 128; one light machine-gun, 169 rifles, 1,590 rounds of rifle bullets, 10 pistols, 667 hand grenades and others taken.

Teshan, Changteh Blasted

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 12.—A large formation of the Japanese Air force this afternoon raided Teshan, 12 kilometers southeast of Changteh, in the north central district of Hunan Province, and despite intensive anti-aircraft fire blasted the headquarters of the Chungking 29th Group Army and military installations including the wireless station, it was learned here today.

The same unit made a surprise attack on Changteh and bombed the arsenal, powder magazines, ammunition depots and other military objectives.

All the planes returned safely to their base.

Obscure Japanese Flew First Plane Before Lilienthal or Wright Brothers

The sad truth revealed in Thomas Gray's famous Elegy applies with particular force to born inventors who have struggled and died unrecognized. One such genius who almost made the grade was Tadahachi Ninomiya. His name might have been emblazoned on the billboards of history, along with those of Marconi and Watt and Bell, but for an important missing link. He is now numbered among those "flowers" that Gray lamented in 1751—"born to blush unseen and waste its fragrance in the desert air." Perhaps it would be of interest to see what manner of thing he tried to achieve.

Back in the early Nineties, Ninomiya, then an obscure youth, invented a heavier-than-air machine to navigate the skies. That was three years before Otto Lilienthal, the German aeronautic experimenter, crashed to the earth in his gliding machine, and fully a decade before the Wright Brothers of America, spurred by Lilienthal's unfinished task, built and flew the first airplane.

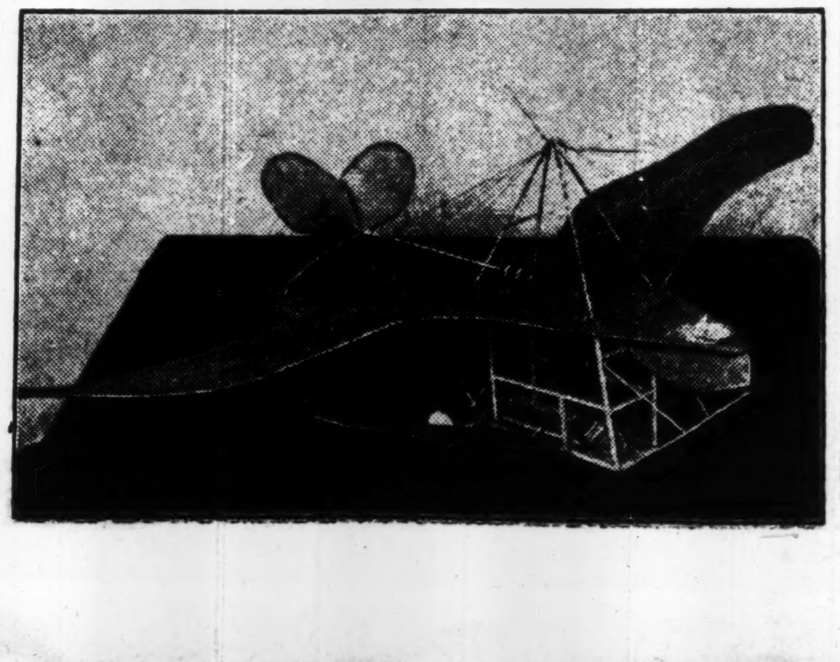
Born on the island of Shikoku in 1866, Ninomiya was more gifted than trained in mechanical science. He conceived the idea of flying while serving as a conscript in the medical corps. He was then 21 years of age.

During maneuvers, he watched with an observing eye the flight of swallows in the fields, kites rising in the air, flying fish darting over the sea, sea gulls hovering over rocky coasts, dragon flies sailing effortlessly through the hot summer ozone. Whether in making these close observations he felt the usual urge to soar through the ether like those winged creatures, we do not know. In the brief, the 20-page record he left behind him, there is mention only of the principles of flight which he tried to grasp from their movements and apply to a vehicle in which man might take to the air.

In 1893, out of the Army, he finally rigged up a wood-and-wire machine on which he successfully rose into the air. He then kept it a secret, hoping to perfect the invention into a practical aerial craft. The following year, with the outbreak of the first war with China, he built several models and tried to interest the War Office with a plan to develop his machine for reconnaissance purposes. He himself had to leave for the front.

One of the models was a biplane, the upper wing curved like a flying sea gull's, the lower shorter and slanting upward. The propeller, de-

(Continued on Page 2)



Land Offensive Launched In New Guinea Area

Japanese Imperial Forces struck out in widely separated sectors of the Pacific front against the enemy. In the Southwestern Pacific, several airfields in northern Australia were bombed by Japanese airmen while another formation attacked harbor facilities at Milne Bay, New Guinea.

In central New Guinea, Japanese land forces launched a new offensive from several directions in conjunction with air attacks on vital airfields.

Mainichi

LISBON, May 11.—According to reports from Melbourne, the South Pacific Anti-Axis Headquarters announced today that Japanese air units bombed several anti-Axis bases in Australia and New Guinea yesterday, and Japanese army forces commenced a new offensive on the central part of New Guinea. The announcement reads as follows:

1. A powerful formation of Japanese planes bombed the northern part of Australia on May 9 and 10, and one of the anti-Axis planes that rose to meet them was shot down.

2. Another formation of Japanese planes bombed the harbor facilities at Milne late in the night of May 10.

3. Japanese army forces in New Guinea opened an offensive operation from several directions against a certain locality in the central region of New Guinea, just when the bombing of the anti-Axis positions in New Guinea was started.

Great Enemy Confusion

Domei

RANGOON, May 12.—The enemy on the Indian-Burmese border is reported to be in a great confusion as a result of Japanese destruction of the main strength of the Anglo-Indian forces.

It will be recalled that following the smashing of the main enemy forces in the vicinity of Indin on the Indian-Burmese border, the crack Japanese units further advanced north in pursuit of the remnant enemy troops, and after conquering numerous creeks and jungles, captured Buthidaung, the enemy's strategic point along the Mayu River. Japanese tactics has thus completely frustrated the enemy's attempt to recapture Burma, and enemy troops are now said to be terror-stricken before the indomitable Japanese attack.

In the frontal area of Buthidaung alone, the Japanese, during the period from April 16 to May 10, killed more than 1,600 enemy soldiers and captured 100 prisoners, in addition to large quantities of war booty, including 42 large and small guns, and 182 automobile trucks. Moreover, during this particular battle, the Japanese anti-aircraft batteries downed one enemy plane, and Japanese bombers sank one enemy gun-boat and heavily damaged one other enemy vessel.

NEWS SHORTS

Air Raid Casualties

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 12.—The casualties caused by the bombing of German air forces on England during April reached 172 dead and 205 wounded, the British Air Ministry announced today.

Appointed to Turkey

Mr. Kozo Izumi was today appointed to the post of second secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Turkey, the Foreign Ministry announced this afternoon.

Uruguay Severs Ties

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 12.—The Uruguayan Government announced today that with the return home of the Uruguayan Charge d'Affaires from France, diplomatic relations will be severed, with the French Government, according to dispatches reaching here from Montevideo.

Tunisians Shot to Death

Domei

ROME, May 12.—The Anti-Axis Headquarters in Tunisia has already commenced to bring pressure on nationalistic and independent movements of native inhabitants.

Twelve Mohammedan independence leaders were shot to death today, while several hundreds of natives engaged in independent movement were arrested.

MALAI GOVERNORS AGREE TO PROMOTE PEOPLE'S WELFARE

Domei

SHONAN, May 12.—Further promotion of the local inhabitants' welfare and the attainment of self-sufficiency were adopted as the basic policy in the military administration of Malai, during the two-day conference of governors which has just concluded its sessions.

The first day session of the conference was devoted to reports given by the Governors on the general conditions in the provinces under their respective jurisdiction.

On the second day of the conference, the aforementioned basic policy was adopted after a frank exchange of views between the attending governors and the administration authorities regarding problems of increased output of foodstuff, rubber production and the building of wooden vessels.

British Offenders Freed

Domei

AMSTERDAM, May 11.—British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden announced at the House of Commons today that approximately 4,000 political offenders against the State were released but that 300 French and 2,000 nationals of other countries were still imprisoned, London dispatches received here stated.

BURMESE GROUP TO STUDY HERE

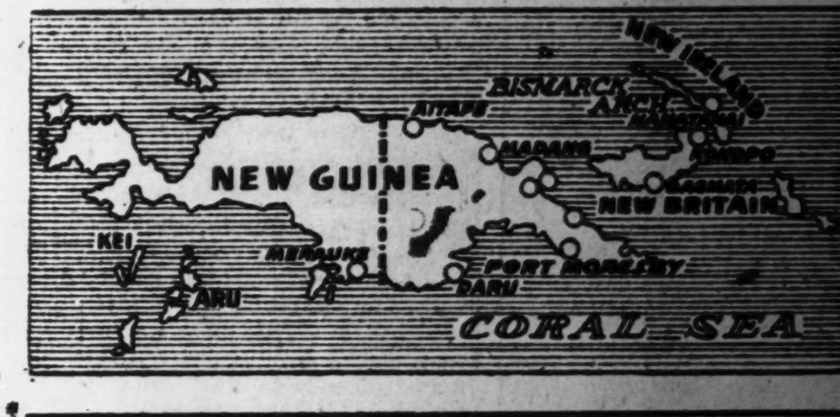
Domei

RANGOON, May 12.—To inspect and study wartime political, economic and cultural conditions in Japan, the first group of 12 Burmese left here this morning for Tokyo. The second group of 25 Burmese is expected to depart for Japan by the middle of August.

These inspection parties are expected to stay in Japan for about a fortnight and include administrative judicials officials, including U Ba Thein, Chief of the Administrative Bureau of the Department of Justice.

Representing Burmese industries is U Thein Aung, an official of the Bureau of Industrial Guilds and two others.

Fighting Zone



UNITED STATES FRAMES REVISED POLICY TOWARD BRITISH INDIA?

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, May 12.—William Phillipps, President Franklin Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, who has been visiting Washington to confer with the Government, will shortly return to India with a new policy of the United States toward India, according to reports from New York.

The new policy of the American Government toward India has not been made clear though it is said to be for establishing a new order.

However, it is observed that the Washington Government will positively mediate in the friction between the British Government and the Indian National Congress, and also give financial and technical aid to develop the war industries in India.

Pessimistic Over Issue

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 12.—A pessimistic view has been aired over the present situation prevailing in India by a woman correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune, who is now making a tour of India, in her report published today, according to a New York dispatch.

"Britain's present policy toward India is the same as that in force 30 years ago at the time of the first World War," the correspondent writes. "The Indians severely criticize Britain, while the British accuse the Indians. There is animosity prevailing between the two parties and such a stagnant atmosphere is hampering the solution of economic and social problems.

"Mahatma Gandhi has ruled the lives of the Indian masses for the last quarter of a century, but nothing but the positive will of the Indians themselves can save India. In short, there are only two alternatives for the Indian people, revolution or the acquisition of independence."

German Heavy Bombers Raid Jijelli Port

Domei

BERLIN, May 12.—A formation of German heavy bombers raiding the port of Jijelli, Algeria, last night bombed enemy ships anchored in the port and set several vessels in flames as well as causing serious damages to port facilities.

Italo-German Forces Resisting Foe in Tunisia; More Counter-Attacks

Mainichi

ROME, May 12.—Although encircled from the north by the enemy and incessantly pounded by the Anglo-United States planes, the Italian First Army is tenaciously holding its position in a sector south of Cape Bone, the Italian High Command announced today in reviewing the war situation in Tunisia.

In a fierce encounter with the British Eighth Army commanded by Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery, the joint Italo-German troops repulsed the enemy and are vigorously staging a series of counter-attacks with indomitable valor.

Meanwhile, it is reported that a proposal of surrender was made by General Freyberg but it was flatly refused by General Messe, Commander of the Italian First Army.

In other sectors of the Tunisian front, the communique added that the Axis troops have been compelled to stop fighting with the exhaustion of their ammunition.

TSAI ARRIVES IN TOKYO TODAY

Sino-Japanese Unity Stressed by China's Envoy in Shimonoseki

The new Chinese Ambassador to Japan Tsai Pei, is expected to arrive in Tokyo today on the express "Fuji" accompanied by Hu I-ming.

When he stopped over at Shimonoseki last night he gave the following statement to newspaper correspondents:

"At a time when Japan, with her people united as one, is pushing forward for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia, our country, too, in the spirit of sharing the common fate, is fast perfecting its wartime structure.

"Japan's return of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights has tended to lower Chungking's fighting strength. The number of military forces and civilians submitting and rallying to our side has increased greatly of late and Chungking has been thrown into a state of chaos and confusion."

Included in the Ambassador's party were Wang Wen-lung, nephew of Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government and Hsu Chih-lung, son of Hsu Hsui-chih, vice-president of the North China Telegraph Company. The two youths are both 18 years old and have come to study in Japan.

NO SOLUTION YET IN U.S. COAL MINE STRIKE

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 12.—Although the coal mine strike in America, which is centered around the demand for a $2.00 raise in wages per day by the coal miners belonging to the United Mine Workers Union of America, saw a temporary settlement through President Roosevelt's intervention, no concrete solution of the dispute seems to have been reached in spite of the approach of May 18, the closing date of the 15-day truce.

Indignant over the situation, the miners are again showing a very strong attitude and according to Washington dispatches union leaders at Columbus, Ohio, are reported to have expressed their unyielding stand as follows:

"If the wage increase is not approved, the coal miners in Ohio and West Virginia are determined to go on a strike again."

Volumes on Japanese Literature, History Compiled Here for Readers in East Asia

The Service-to-the-Nation Through Literature Association, along with its contemplated publication of Japanese classics for providing material to fathom the source of the Japanese spirit, will also start the publication of selections from Japanese literature and a literary history of Japan to enable the readers of the Co-Prosperity Sphere to grasp more readily the true Japanese spirit.

The association has thus taken its first step as the central organization for the introduction of Japanese literature to foreign countries.

The volumes on selections from Japanese literature will contain representative, modern Japanese writings from the Meiji Era down to the present and will be translated into German, Italian, English, French, Chinese, Thai and Malai. The committee in charge of this work consists of 40 members with Yoshiro Nagayo as chairman.

In the choice of the literary selections, the pertinent portrayal of the various strata of the Japanese society will be given greater weight than the mere artistic value of the piece as a literary composition.

Literary pieces giving a vivid and accurate description of the agrarian life, politics, military features and so forth of Japan and possessing, at the same time, high literary standards will be chosen. The translation work will be undertaken by the best in the field.

The literary history of Japan, as a part of the Japanese history and providing material for greater understanding of the history of Japan, will be taken up jointly by the Japanese literature and foreign literature sections. The literary history will first be published in English and translations into other languages be made as necessity arises.

IN WILDS OF NEW GUINEA

Nippon Soldiers Grow Vegetables While Defending Isle

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN NEW GUINEA.—With resolute determination to become self-sufficient in foodstuff supply, the Japanese soldiers stationed in New Guinea are using all their spare time in cultivating the land which was hitherto regarded as sterile. Besides growing various kinds of vegetables such as egg-plants, cucumbers, peas and potatoes, they are eagerly investigating into edible plants, abundant in the island, guided by the key book compiled by the men of the intendance section of the corps. Thus, New Guinea is being converted into a land of plenty, thanks to the unstinting and self-denying efforts of the Japanese soldiers.

New Guinea which is twice the size of Japan and second largest among all the islands of the world, the first being Greenland, is shaped like a phoenix. Southwestern New Guinea, the neck part of the phoenix, is dotted with numerous hamlets, but being situated in the marshy area those hamlets become separated from one another at high tide and boats have to be used to go from one hamlet to another. Here, on this island the Japanese soldiers are keeping constant vigil on enemy maneuvers from Australia, being completely cut off from any conveniences of modern life.

Fresh Water Precious

Fresh water is more than precious to the soldiers. It is only obtainable during squalls. The water stored in gasoline cans must be used for drinking, washing, bathing and for every other purpose. At the houses previously inhabited by the Dutch, rain-barrels were used to store every drop of rain. The soldiers are said to shout for joy whenever they see signs of a squall, particularly after they have not had any rain for a couple of days. When the squall bursts they would rush out with towels and soap to wash themselves in the downpour. Each morning they are given one cup of water per person to brush their teeth and wash their faces. At meal time they must economize on the consumption of water. The rainy season which continues for seven months starting from October being over, the officers and men are now facing the dry season with iron determination to conquer any privations or hardships.

The soldiers own a guide-book to esculent plants in which all kinds of weeds, nuts and berries that are fit for food are recorded together with their respective shapes, tastes and methods of cooking. They have already discovered over ten kinds of esculent plants among weeds. The intendance section is now enthusiastically making researches into the edibility of animals available on the island, aiming at compiling an additional version on animals.

The living quarters of the soldiers are encircled with newly-cultivated farms where various vegetables have been planted. Not only vegetables, but banana and papaya saplings have been planted. One hour every morning and afternoon daily is allotted for farming. The untiring labor and daily care have succeeded in bringing about a new life to the waste land.

Rice Question

As for rice, only a small patch of land in the hinterland is yielding a scant quantity. In view of the self-sufficiency policy in foodstuff supply, the usage of tapioca as substitute for rice is being contrived. The production of miso and soy-bean sauce as well as the manufacture of tooth-brushes, towels, paper and other daily necessities is undertaken by the soldiers. Live-stock raising has been commenced with the introduction of pigs, cows, chickens and others. In spite of the fact that the supply route is secured, the soldiers are ever firm on their stand not to rely upon the supplies from Japan.

The island being sparsely inhabited, there are not sufficient houses to accommodate the soldiers. In each hamlet, two or three houses formerly occupied by the Dutch and a few huts inhabited by the Papuans are seen scattered here and there. The soldiers are making the jungle their home, by building log huts or pitching tents which are cleverly camouflaged with weeds and tree branches. Those huts and tents look most picturesque amid the green foliage, but it is no fun to live there.

Mosquitoes Annoy Soldiers

The soldiers are incessantly tormented by mosquitoes which are more intolerable and annoying than gnats. The mosquitoes are so small that they come through mosquitoe-nets, and if once bitten the spot becomes swollen in no time. When scratched the spot suppurates and leaves a red mark when healed. Every soldier is spotted with red marks on their arms and legs, testifying to the vicious nature of the mosquitoes. The soldiers are not exempted from the attacks by malaria mosquitoes, ants, and leeches; all rampant in jungles. The island is devoid of harmful animals, but those small insects are worse enemies than wild animals.

It goes without saying that the island is frequently air-raided, it being situated so close to Australia. The soldiers who are accustomed to the enemy's sporadic aerial attacks, are calling them, "General MacArthur's regular service," and whenever they do not sight the enemy planes for sometime they wonder what is delaying the arrival of the planes. They are not particularly looking forward to the coming of the enemy planes, but they feel betrayed when the latter do not make their regular appearance at an expected time.

The soldiers are busily occupied daily, building air-raid shelters. At an observation post, lookouts are ever on the alert for any signs of enemy planes, day and night. As long as New Guinea is guarded by the Japanese soldiers, it is secure against any enemy maneuver. Making the virgin land their home, they are not only defending it from the enemy attacks, but are eagerly developing it with love and patience. Against the iron defense of the Japanese soldiers, the Consolidated, Lockheed or Boeing can but make empty gestures.

AT LEAST IT'S COOL

A "summer national uniform for men" has been suggested to simplify men's summer suits, reducing the consumption of materials and also to make summer life more comfortable.

It consists of a pair of shorts, and a half-sleeve, open neck shirt. It requires only 31 clothing points while the ordinary "Kokumin-fuku" needs 40 points. The shorts and shirt can be made for ¥30.

Japan's First Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

signed like that of a modern steamship, was of the pusher type, fitted in the rear of the main supporting surfaces.

Equilibrium was maintained by a system of wiring attached to wings and converging atop a boom over the fuselage. Landing equipment consisted of three disc wheels, one in front, two in the rear. So far as structure was concerned, therefore, the plane possessed most of the essentials incorporated into the airplane of today. But it was equipped with no power plant to drive the propeller. The pilot himself had to furnish the power by paddling bicycle fashion a set of levers geared to the propeller and landing wheels.

That, of course, was the drawback. The internal combustion engine had not yet been perfected. That was the drawback of all experimenters of all countries—Samuel Henson, Hiram Maxim, P. L. Pilcher, Octave Canute, J. J. Montgomery, Samuel Pierpont Langley, Otto Lilienthal—who attempted to fly heavier-than-air craft before the Wright Brothers. Even the great Leonardo da Vinci. Ninomiya had never heard of these men, nor of their experiments, but he was destined to suffer a similar fate.

Even if his plane was capable of flight, the War Office wasn't convinced of its practicability at that stage. Further development was necessary—and foreseen. But so far as Ninomiya was concerned, his dreams failed to come true.

That was all. Nothing has since been heard of the inventor. He faded completely into that misty realm of might-have-been's. When Orville and Wilbur Wright astonished the world with their engine-equipped flying machine in 1903, Ninomiya's work was already quite forgotten.

But his models remain. They lie in a show case at the Communications Ministry in Tokyo. And today, with the development of aviation holding the world's attention, these models are reviving the Ninomiya legend and earning for him posthumous praises. Which is more than most might-have-been's, dead or alive, can claim.

Canton Bans Duties

Domei

CANTON, May 12.—The Japanese Consul-General here on May 8 notified the Canton Customs House that all import and export duties hitherto imposed on China's domestic trade via Hongkong under the British rule will be abolished in future.

All goods shipped, for instance, from Shanghai to Canton via Hongkong, even in the event of their being temporarily put in warehouses for final shipment to Canton, no customs duties will be imposed with the exception of transit duty.

Banjermasin Rebuilding City

Domei

BANJERMASIN, May 12.—Reconstruction of the downtown section here, which was practically demolished by the Dutch regime forces during their retreat will begin soon, as plans are nearly completed.

Summer Swimming At Lake Chuzenji

Domei

NIKKO, May 12.—With the summer season approaching, the authorities are rushing plans to transform Lake Chuzenji, situated here, into an ideal swimming place.

WAVELL IN U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

from the Black Sea area.

The foregoing comment of the London Times is considered valuable material in surmising what the British authorities design. In this connection military experts in neutral countries make the following two observations:

1. The difficulty of sending an expedition to the Balkans is not because of the strong coastwise defense in the same direction, but is ascribable to the topographical reasons as pointed out by the Times. However this difficulty is of a nature to be overcome if passage through the Dardanelles becomes free and landing on the Black Sea coast becomes feasible. Turkey seems now to be more pro-Anglo-American than in the past. However, so long as there is no sure prospect of the anti-Axis forces succeeding in capturing the Balkans, Turkey would never join the Anglo-American camp. The attitude of Turkey toward the trend of the war situation in Europe is considered worthy of keen attention.

2. The Times has abstained from saying anying anything concerning Spain. In this connection, it will be recalled that prior to the landing of the Anglo-American forces on North Africa, the anti-Axis newspapers, in their attempt to draw the attention of the world to Dakar, maintained complete silence with regard to Casablanca and Algeria. Needless to say, Spain is maintaining neutrality at present, but the British policy toward neutral countries is quite clear, judging from her actions toward Greece at the time of the First Great War.

In the year 1915 the British forces in the name of rescuing Serbia and in utter disregard of the protest of the Greek Government landed on Salonika. Not only did Britain occupy a part of Greece but criticized the "un-neutralistic action" of the Greek Government and sent an ultimatum. Judging from this instance, there is no guarantee that the Anglo-American side will not violate the neutrality of Spain in the name of the territorial integrity of minor states and racial self-determination.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO SUB HEROES

The Noh drama "Mikunibune," lauding the bravery and courage of the men on board the daring undersea craft of the Imperial Navy, saw its first dress rehearsal last evening at 8:30 p.m. on the private noh stage of Tetsunojo Kanze. The former title of "Sekidojin" was changed to "Mikunibune" with the approval of the Navy Press Section. The first performance will be held at 1:30 p.m. at the Peers' Hall on May 24 and a nation-wide broadcast will be made from Tokyo at 8:00 p.m. of May 28.

Chiang's Plans Fall to Pieces; Taihang Rout Smashes Resistance

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, May 12.—The power of resistance of the Chungking troops has been considerably lowered by the Japanese success in the Taihang campaign.

With the commencement of the Japanese blitzkrieg, large units of Chungking and Communist troops in North China were trapped and annihilated. The activity of Japanese tanks and armored cars was particularly conspicuous in this campaign, and the enemy's attempts to hamper our action were completely frustrated.

Reliable information available here indicates that the enemy's strategy has fallen to pieces inasmuch as every unit of the enemy was out to maintain its own power and bases, refusing even to assist their doomed comrades.

It is pointed out that General Lung Ping-hsu, Commander of the 24th Group Army, smelling out the imminent situation, suggested to General Chiang Ting-wen, Commander-in-Chief of the First War Zone that the latter might order the Defense Corps of the New Yellow River and Li Hsien-chou's Army to destroy the Japanese supply line and that he might also demand Chungking to dispatch its air force to the spot.

In accordance with these instructions, General Chiang Ting-wen immediately requested the Sun Tang-hsuan Unit of the Third Group Army as well as the Kao Shuh-sun Unit of the 39th Group Army to restrain the Japanese action. Then, General Chiang Ting-wen ordered the Commander-in-Chief of the Second War Zone to break a blockade line by taking advantage of the numerically inferior Japanese Forces. Simultaneously with this, the Commander of the 15th Group Army at Hsiangcheng was ordered to obstruct the Japanese transport lines along the Chinpu and Lunghai railways.

All Orders Ignored

However, all these orders were practically ignored by the enemy commanders, for it was only after the issuance of orders directly from General Chiang Kai-shek that one enemy battalion, a defense unit of the New Yellow River, made a vain attempt to cross the river only to be annihilated by the Japanese. It is noteworthy that when this particular attempt was made, the main Japanese operations had already been brought to an end.

In the southern part of the Peking-Hankow railway and also in the western sector of Lunghai railroad, small enemy units tried to blow up the railway tracks, but they were repulsed by the Japanese. Li Hsien-chou's forces also attempted to advance north, but they were also dealt a smashing blow.

During this period, not a single enemy dared to challenge the Japanese, and the enemy's loudly propagated counter-offensive against the Japanese ended in utter failure with peace and order in the same district being maintained as usual despite the progress of large-scale operations.

Meanwhile, a report available here from Kiangsi Province reveals that about 3,000 Communists, issuing a joint statement, have recently withdrawn from their party. In the statement they claimed that they would rather side with Chungking than stay in the Chinese Communist Party—an indication of internal strife rampant in that body.

Press Comments

Thursday, May 13

MAINICHI—Turn in War Situation; Honor for Chosen, Taiwan

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Britain in Agony

Turn in War Situation

MAINICHI—Judging from the press dispatches arriving in quick succession since May 6 when the Anglo-American invading forces launched their general offensive in Tunisia, the end of the heroic struggle of the Axis forces against heavy odds that has lasted a whole week is now only a matter of hours. The totally outnumbered Axis forces have fought exceedingly well. They have held at bay enemy forces far better equipped and supplied and kept them frozen in a corner of North Africa for half a year since the middle of November last year, enabling Germany and Italy to complete the fortification of Europe. In this respect their services are splendidly outstanding. They have discharged their mission to the full.

Accustomed to defeat, the United States and Britain have taken to circulating the propaganda that this new phase in North Africa marks a major turning-point in the World War. Laboring under the wishful illusion that it will decide the subsequent course of the whole war Churchill has crossed over to America. Since he professes to be Roosevelt's lieutenant, there is nothing strange in the fact that he should report himself for duty at Washington each time something new crops up, but what will be the nature of Roosevelt's orders to him this time? It would be quite consistent with their usual methods to spread exaggerated versions of the Tunisian campaign, to give it fictitious value, and thus seek to bolster the sagging morale of the American and British peoples. But if they think for a moment that they could make Tunisia their springboard for attack on the European continent and could obtain any foothold on the continent, they will find that they have been gravely mistaken. There is a world of difference between effecting a landing on ill-defended North Africa with the connivance of the rebel French army and carrying out a landing on a fortified Europe. We watch with deep interest, therefore, what skill they will display in actual fighting.

Churchill's visit to Washington coincides in time with the visit of Grand Marshal Hermann Goering to Italy to see Il Duce Mussolini. Most probably he has gone in the capacity of the Fuehrer's representative. Whatever changes might have occurred on the Tunisian front, measures to meet all contingencies must have been worked out at the recent meeting of the Big Two. Thus Grand Marshal Goering's visit to Rome is of an entirely different nature from Churchill's hurried departure for Washington. Whatever plans of action the United States and Britain might adopt, Germany and Italy are fully prepared to meet them. Merely the final arrangements are probably to be made between Grand Marshal Goering and Il Duce Mussolini.

A press dispatch says that the Churchill-Roosevelt conversations are likely to be centered on the strategic plans for the future, settlement of the Soviet-Polish dispute and drawing out of Premier Josef Stalin from his lair. There are hardly likely to be any other matters on which they could discuss with much profit but whatever they may decide in regard to them there is not one plot against which the Germans and Italians are not likely to be prepared. It is also said that Roosevelt and Churchill will discuss Pacific strategy. Utterly useless, say we. Is not the Pacific one of their main theaters of war? A three-year-old child can foresee that Roosevelt and Churchill are bound to discuss it. Whatever they may decide to do about it would be no news to us.

Honor for Chosen, Taiwan

MAINICHI—It was decided at a regular meeting of the Cabinet on May 11 that a special naval volunteer service system should be instituted in Chosen and Taiwan. This marks another step forward toward according the peoples of Chosen and Taiwan the full status of Japanese citizens. Already special military volunteer systems had been established in both regions, while for Chosen a conscription system has been provided by amendments to the Military Service Law, to take effect next year. The system is now to be extended to the Navy.

The preliminary training of volunteers is to be begun this year. The way has thus been opened for our compatriots of Chosen and Taiwan to share with us the honor of serving as members of the Imperial Army and Navy. What greater glory could have been accorded the two loyal territories?

Our compatriots in both Chosen and Taiwan have been trained over long years since they became nationals of Japan and have shown themselves to be good citizens, especially as people behind the lines in the present war.

Their loyalty has now been completely rewarded. Their responsibility will be all the heavier. Both the Chosen Peninsula and the Island of Taiwan have long coast lines and their inhabitants have a hoary tradition as seafaring folk. We hope that they will fully live up to their maritime reputation and contribute many skilled seamen to our navy.

Britain in Agony

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The purpose of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to Washington is clear to all. With developments expected in the Mediterranean, he has gone to America to seek help.

The utter lack of fighting power on the part of Britain has been exposed at every turn since the war broke out but it had been most conspicuous in Africa. Pressed hard by the numerically far inferior Axis forces, the British at one time were confronted with the danger of Cairo being attacked. If the Americans had not violated the neutrality of France and lawlessly invaded French territory in North Africa, it is extremely doubtful whether the British could have held Egypt or even West Asia.

The Anglo-American propaganda machinery is now humming with exaggerated accounts of the recent developments in North Africa but they are perhaps hardly supposing that merely by establishing their control over North Africa they could at once threaten Europe. On the map the Mediterranean may look like a strip of water that can be crossed without much trouble, but it is no child's play actually to invade Europe over that sea. We have already pointed out how complete and solid is the strategic system thrown across the whole area by the Axis Powers. Nevertheless, having promised the Soviet Union the development of a second front and made much of such plans, neither the United States nor Britain can just continue to mark time in North Africa.

In case the struggle in the Mediterranean grows intensified, it is Britain which must bear the chief brunt of battle. In this lies its source of agony. Churchill, as an adventurer of the Dardanelles, knows the difficulties of Mediterranean fighting more than any one else. It was he who urged and planned the landing operations on the Dardanelles in the first Great War. The attempt failed miserably and he had to resign. Chances are that with new developments foreseen in the Mediterranean, the painful memory of those days has revived in Churchill's brain.

So far as we have observed, Britain to date has concentrated its entire strategic energy on the Mediterranean. There is no further room for Britain itself to increase its fighting strength there. Consequently it must count on aid from the United States and the Soviet Union. Churchill must have supplies, a good deal of them, and reinforcements from America, while he is planning to incite the Soviet to put more steam on the fighting with Germany. It is clear that the crafty British policy of securing advantages for itself at the sacrifice of other nations lurks behind his call for help. Until today Britain has exacted material supplies of America, sacrifice of blood of the Soviet Union and of the minor nations, unconditional submission to its will, itself carefully avoiding any real sacrifice.

This policy of Churchill's, however, has only increased the oscillation in the anti-Axis camp and brought on the danger of a split. Unless Britain abandons its traditional policy, Churchill's visit to Washington will end in mere waste of time and energy. We see in this old man's distracted efforts to turn the tide of world events, the agony of a falling Empire.

CHINA FINISHES DREDGING RIVER

Ceremonies Held in Kiangsu--Project Aimed to Aid Farms

Domei

HAICHOW, May 12.—Ceremonies marking the completion of widening and dredging the Chiangwei River, in northern Kiangsu Province, as well as construction of irrigation ditches, which was undertaken by the National Government in order to increase agricultural production and stabilize the people's livelihood, was held here today.

Twenty thousand farm laborers, involving 1,000,000 man-days, were employed to widen the river from 80 to 150 meters, thus greatly facilitating water transportation and irrigation of farms which will greatly increase rice growing land in the district.

Moreover, the draining of Lake Ching-i will also increase farming and rice growing land in this area.

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